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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH INDIA?

THE great Sepoy Rebellion has been triumphantly suppressed. All the chief ringleaders, with the signal exception of Nana Sahib, have been brought to submission or to justice. British supremacy over the length and breadth of the land has been re-established; and the nations that looked on with breathless interest—some with envy of our greatness, some with hatred of our power, and some with hope of our final discomfiture—have united their voices in one loud and spontaneous burst of admiration for the daring valour, indomitable energy, and consummate skill with which, in face of mountains of apparently interminable difficulties, the result was attained.

But, lest the nation should grow too confident, lest it should be too much exalted with its successes, there comes a voice amid the jubilation of millions to tell Pharaoh that, great as he is, he is only a man, and neither god nor demi-god. We have scarcely conquered the Hindoos when we have to conquer their conquerors. Men of our own blood, whom we sent to India to snatch a great Empire from the yawning jaws of Nana Sahib, Tantia Topee, and the human tigers of Oude, have themselves caught the contagion of disaffection, and broken out into mutiny. The worst part of the business is that they have had reason on their

side, and that the Government, in spite of the humiliation of the proceeding, must ultimately submit. How to yield the claims of justice, and punish mutiny at the same time, is the problem to solve. But this, though a great, is not the greatest British difficulty in India. Means will be found, we cannot doubt, to bring the European troops to obedience, however formidable the task may appear. A few kind words from Lord Clyde might prove sufficient for the purpose, if strengthened by a little prompt severity against such leaders of the malcontents as should persist in mutiny after explanations had been offered and redress promised.

The real difficulty is, not to conquer India, but to govern it. The speech of Sir Charles Wood on proposing the loan to meet the Indian deficit revealed but one of the many dark, cheerless, and gloomy passages in our Palace of Empire;—so fair without, so rotten within. The great mutiny cost nearly twenty-four millions to suppress; the expenses of the current year will exceed the revenue by twelve millions and a half; and the Indian debt, which two years ago was about sixty millions, will, ere another year has passed, exceed one hundred millions. If there be no improvement; if, in short, we do not know how to govern the people whom we have conquered; if we cannot tax them without doing injury to their health, or damage to their industry; if we cannot

render them prosperous enough to bear taxation, and contented enough with our rule to pay it without new mutinies, revolts, and rebellions, the one hundred millions will grow into two hundred, and the two hundred into four. At last the interest of the debt will be more than India can pay. Then will come the crash and the collapse; the revolution and the anarchy; and the debt will perhaps be wiped out by our expulsion from the country.

The large majority of the people of the British isles take so little interest in the affairs of India that it needed the Sepoy Mutiny to stir their sluggish attention, and to make them aware of the greatness of their empire and the vastness of their responsibilities towards it. Even now, with the mutiny and all its horrible incidents still fresh in their recollections, they do not take sufficient interest in it to consider it worth paying for. If India can meet its own expenses, they are content to bear with the Queen the responsibility of possessing it. They may growl and grumble, as is their wont, at the pressure of an Income and Property Tax to support large fleets and maintain the national supremacy upon the sea; but they will growl and pay. They will growl still more lustily, and will not pay to retain possession of India. If there be one thing clear in the mind and temper of the British people it is this—India must support itself by its own resources or its credit, or the British people will



THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—ZURICH, SWITZERLAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

endeavour to rid themselves of it altogether. With such a soil, such a climate, and such an extent, its latent resources must be all but illimitable; but to be available for taxation they must be developed by the industry of the people. As regards credit, India has yet sufficient, we should imagine, for many other loans than the one which Sir Charles Wood demanded on Monday evening. But, however large the credit may be, there must be an end to it, if too frequently drawn upon. Borrowing is the bad husbandry, that makes nations bankrupts as well as private persons, if it be allowed to supersede industry and skill.

To govern India by non-interference with the creeds and customs of the people, and by the maintenance of a large army to prevent the re-establishment of their independence by the native Princes, besides being an expensive, is, in other respects, an unsatisfactory process. Having conquered the country, we owe it something more than indifference on the one hand and coercion on the other. But how to govern it, so as to make the people wiser and happier under our rule than under that of the Princes whom we have dethroned, and thus in the course of time to render it possible to diminish our European forces to one-third, and the Sepoy army to at least one-half if not to a quarter of their present numbers, this is the first task with which the Indian Government must grapple. To make the country pay its expenses is the second. It must be confessed that both tasks—to be accomplished despotically by a free people at the distance of half the globe from the alien race and the strange land that hate them—are enough to try all the wisdom and patience at our command, and to render success a more miraculous achievement than any of the labours of Hercules. Whether possible or not, our existing statesmanship, experience, and philosophy are utterly at fault upon the subject. To tax a people who have no luxuries, and the bulk of whom exist upon pittance so small that the full wages of ten or a dozen cultivators of the soil would not maintain an English pauper in the work-house, seems almost a hopeless matter. And yet India must pay for itself, or, sooner or later, we shall be compelled to do with it as the Romans did with England after five hundred years of occupation—to pack up our goods and chattels, and leave the country to the natives.

It has been suggested by some honourable friend of Mr. Bright not named, that it would be an alleviation of the burden if the Government would re-establish the independence of the Punjab, recall the Ameers of Scinde, and restore the Kings of Oude; and we are not sure that this would not be a wise and just policy, if the nation would but have the courage to adopt it. Mr. Bright himself has suggested—and whenever he speaks upon India we feel that he is on familiar ground, and that upon this question as upon that of free trade he is not the mere orator or demagogue, but the true statesman—that the Government of India should be decentralized and divided into five, so that each of the five Governors, supreme in his own province, should have the opportunity to study its people and its resources, unfettered by distant control, either in Calcutta or in England, and so be enabled to develop its industry and agriculture, and create in due time a wealth and a capital that might be taxed to provide for the whole expenses of their government. These suggestions deserve earnest attention. And, whether an immediate remedy can or cannot be found for the evils of India, we join with Mr. Bright in the cordial hope that it may never be said by the future historian that Great Britain had the ability to conquer but not to govern India, or that India was avenged for her conquest by the intolerable evils she imposed upon her conqueror.

ZURICH.

ZURICH, the place appointed for holding the Peace Conference at, is the chief town of the canton of the same name, and is pleasantly situated at the north-west extremity of the Lake of Zurich. The city is divided by the River Limmat into two nearly equal parts, of which that on the right bank is called the Grosse Stadt, and the other the Kleine Stadt. It is one of the three cities—Bern and Lucerne being the other two—in which the Federal Diet of Switzerland assembles by turn. Zurich has been called the Athens of German Switzerland; many valuable books have proceeded from its presses, and it can boast of having given birth to many distinguished men of learning. It is a thriving, busy town, one of the most commercial and industrious in all Switzerland, and may be ranked in this respect with Geneva, Basle, and St. Gall. The population of the town amounts to about 15,000. Zurich is historically remarkable as the place where the Reformation commenced in Switzerland, under the guidance and preaching of Ulrich Zwingli, in 1519; and the first entire English version of the Bible, by Miles Coverdale, was printed here in 1535. Many English Protestants banished by the persecutions of the reign of Queen Mary found in this town a cordial reception during their exile. One of the most pleasing features about Zurich (says Murray's "Handbook to Switzerland") is its promenades and points of view. One of the best of them is an elevated mound, once forming part of the ramparts and called Cats' Bastion, now included in the New Botanical Garden, which is prettily laid out in walks and shrubberies, and opened to the public without restriction, a privilege not abused. It commands a delightful view of the town and lake, and of the distant Alps. Nothing can be more delightful than the view at sunset from this point, extending over the smiling and populous shores of the beautiful lake to the distant peaks and glaciers of the Alps of Glarus, Uri, and Schwytz, tinged with the most delicate pink by the sinking rays. The most prominent and interesting of the Alpine peaks seen from this, beginning at the east, are the Sentis in Appenzell, Glarisch Dodi, Klariden in Glarus, Achenburg, Rossberg, and Uri Rothstock.

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.—Respecting this crown, the symbol of sovereignty in Lombardy, the correspondent of the *Morning Star* tells of a curious rumour which had got about at Turin, and which had assumed sufficient importance to induce the King to leave immediately for Milan, in order to proceed forthwith to Monza. "It is well known that at this place the iron crown of the Kings of Lombardy had been deposited for years. At the evacuation of Milan by the Austrians, the first inquiry made by the populace was for the iron crown, which is deemed the talisman on which hangs the destiny of the kingdom. The iron crown was safe—it had not been carried off as was reported, and the general satisfaction was at its height when it was publicly exhibited in order to quiet the apprehension which had got abroad. After the exhibition it was restored to its former hiding-place, and nothing more was thought about it till the other day, when the shrine in the cathedral where it was deposited was found to have been opened, and the crown stolen thence. The affair had been kept as secret as possible, for fear of arousing unpleasant feelings in the public mind towards the venerable custodians of the Cathedral of Monza, who are already looked upon with suspicious eyes by the people; and the visit of the King at this moment is deemed the most judicious step which could be taken to lull the distrust which has got abroad. Several arrests have been effected amongst the clergy of Monza, but no clue to the missing crown has been discovered as yet."

DONATIONS OF WINE TO HOSPITALS.—The Duke of Northumberland has presented one thousand bottles of sherry to the Middlesex Hospital, the same quantity to the Westminster Hospital (already recorded in this Journal), and the like quantity to the Newcastle Infirmary, expressly for the use of the poor patients. This wine is of a very superior quality, and has been twenty years in the cellars of Northumberland House.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has given all the French officers in Italy double pay for the month of July, by way of compensation for the extraordinary wear and tear of their clothing.

The *Moniteur* publishes a further list of two hundred and three addresses of congratulation presented to the Emperor. The address from the Chief Municipal Council of Paris is as follows:—

In your absence, Sir, while her Majesty the Empress bore with so much devotion and firmness the burden of public business, the population, on its part, as if warned by a generous instinct, understood that to maintain order on the banks of the Seine was also to participate in the victories which your Majesty was gaining on the banks of the Mincio. When the Emperor, in his moderation, fixing the limits of his success, put a check upon the ardour of his eager army and navy, the city of Paris felt happy at a peace concluded by the wisdom of the statesman, and it blessed that moderation which, in stopping the effusion of blood, guaranteed the rights of oppressed Italy without letting loose revolution.

Prince Jerome, the Emperor's uncle, is suffering severely from gout, which appears to threaten the stomach. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde are in constant attendance on their father.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning contains the following order respecting the dissolution of the army of observation on the Rhine:—

In consequence of the Emperor's decision of the 27th of July, the army of observation on the Rhine has been dissolved; nevertheless, the divisions of infantry and cavalry which are assembled at the Camp of Chalons, and those which compose the camp at Elfort, will remain established (*constituted*), the first under the orders of General Schramm, and the other under General Maesiat. Nothing will be changed at present as regards the other divisions in activity which formed part of the army of observation.

All the French journals approve the reduction of the armaments to a peace footing, though some of them display a tone rather irritating towards England, and implying almost a threat against her, if this pacific step of France is not reciprocated by us.

The *Potrie* of Wednesday evening says:—"It is asserted that the ships of the division Fourichon, the armament of which has just been completed at Brest, are to be placed on a *piéd de commission*. It is further reported that the same order applies to four frigates, and to the vessels of the squadron commanded by Admiral Bouet-Villaumez. The squadron of the Adriatic has entered the port of Toulon."

The admission of the Empress to the Councils of State since the return of the Emperor from Italy has occasioned much remark. The Paris correspondent of the *Star* says, that his Majesty, on the first occasion of the Imperial lady's appearance, addressed a few words upon the subject to the Ministers assembled, merely intimating in a playful manner that her Majesty had executed the business intrusted to her during his absence with so much zeal and cleverness that it was but just that she should be allowed to witness the result of her care in the success which had attended every one of the measures executed under her superintendence, and added that it was a delightful thing for a Sovereign to have his Minister of the Interior always at hand. At the Council of State the Empress does not sit side by side with the Emperor, but opposite to him.

Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, commanding in chief the Imperial Guard, has arrived in Paris with his Staff.

A vast encampment is forming on the plains of St. Maur, where the troops arriving from Italy are to sojourn until their triumphal entry into Paris on the 14th inst. Their numbers will amount, it is said, to about 80,000 men. The Emperor paid a sudden visit to the St. Maur camp on Wednesday, and stayed upon the ground upwards of two hours inspecting the arrangements made for the accommodation of the troops.

It is announced that a pamphlet, for which Viscount de la Guéronnière will be nominally responsible, is shortly forthcoming, under the title of "Napoleon III. et l'Angleterre."

The French Minister of State has just officially appointed Mlle. Tagliani to be inspectress of all the dancing classes at the Opera, and to perfect such pupils as she may consider likely to become first-rate performers.

A sad accident occurred on Sunday night on the Lyons railway. A train carrying troops ran into another going in the same direction at the Darcy station (Côte d'Or). It is reported that two soldiers were killed and twenty injured by the collision.

An ostrich, received a month ago by Dr. Lepretre, member of the Zoological Society of Acclimatization, at St. André le Fontenay, near Caen, died a few days back, and on being opened a closed knife, some stones, some nails, and a file were found in his stomach.

SARDINIA.

On Wednesday the funeral rites of the French and Sardinian soldiers who have fallen for the cause of Italian independence were celebrated at Turin.

The French army continues its passage through Turin for Paris, and is everywhere received with acclamations.

Count Aresse has left Turin for Paris.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a decree relative to the erection—at the expense of the State—of a monument at Solferino, which will be a memorial of the victories of the allied armies, and a lasting testimony of the gratitude of the Italians to the French army, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon III., who so heroically imperilled himself for the cause of Italian independence in the memorable battle of the 24th of June.

The King has received Count Reiset, special Envoy of the Emperor Napoleon, for the purpose of bringing about the restoration of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena.

His Majesty has signed a decree, by which the Sardinian law respecting the press is to be extended to Lombardy.

The departure of the King for Milan is fixed for Sunday next (to-morrow). His Majesty will remain there a fortnight, and will be accompanied by the Ministers of State.

The municipality of Turin is preparing fêtes for the 15th of August.

The *Diritto* of Turin states that King Victor Emmanuel, when subscribing the preliminaries of peace, added, "except the clauses relating to the Italian Confederation." The *Diritto* adds that the Sardinian Ministry is resolved at all hazards to reject the Confederation proposed in the convention of Villafranca, and that any Minister who should assent to a league with Austria and the other Princes of Italy would basely betray the country, and deserve capital condemnation.

TUSCANY.

FLORENCE, July 30.

I mentioned in my last letter the strong feeling that prevails against the exiled family of Lorraine. This feeling has, if anything, augmented in the interim; and it is impossible that any one during the approaching elections will have the courage to vote for a dynasty so obnoxious to the community. Those who have a partiality for the Grand Duke (and doubtless there are many such) will hesitate to compromise themselves by a public announcement of the same, and those who have no decided feeling in the matter will have no hesitation in joining themselves on the side of the strongest party.

The lists of voters have been suspended from the walls of the Communità side by side with the edicts and proclamations of the day. The elections are announced for the 15th of August, the date of the conclusion of the amnesty. What the result of these will be it requires no great discrimination to determine. Half-an-hour's gossip in a café puts one thoroughly au fait in this town with all that is going on. The family of the Grand Duke have not the slightest chance.

I refer, of course, to the elections in this city; and I think it not improbable that the same reflections may hold good with respect to the other towns. As regards the peasantry, it is less easy to give a decided opinion. In 1848-49 they joined the side of the Ducal succession; they have done so since and before on divers occasions, great and small. Their penchant is indubitably for the Grand Duke.

The great problem of the day is whether Tuscany shall be a nation or a province—merge itself into the kingdom of Sardinia, under the Government of Victor Emmanuel, or remain an independent State with a Sovereign of the house of Savoy at its head. In the former case Florence will decline into a second-rate town, the King holding his Court at Turin; in the latter, Florence may become a capital of

more significance than it has been of late years. If I dwell on these points it is because they are points much argued by Florentines, and on which depend, if not the welfare of Tuscany, at least the interests of Florence as a municipal town. The case has been fairly argued in an interesting pamphlet published some days ago with the approval of the Provisional Government.

On the 28th was celebrated, at the Church of Santa Croce, the anniversary of the death of Carlo Alberto. The service consisted of a fine funeral anthem, performed by the principal musicians and artists of Florence. It was a grand gala day, and all the tricolor flags that had served to commemorate the Lombard victories were displayed throughout the city. I think I before referred to the passion which the Florentines have for display. It was this passion which gained them the rebuke from Prince Napoleon, who—rather unfairly—accused them of loving display for display's sake, and not as a demonstration of attachment or conviction.

I mentioned in a previous letter the starting of a new daily political paper, the *Nazione*. Another has been recently started under the title of *L'Indipendenza*; and there is some talk of a third in the course of a few days. These papers are sold at three ciazie (two pence-farthing) each, and have a tolerably large circulation, owing to the quantity of cafés, of which each may be supposed to take a copy. A free press is something so new that the thing takes as a speculation.

The affair of the priest at Ferrara, who hoisted, or caused to be hoisted, a black and yellow flag, while delivering a discourse against the Italian movement, caused considerable amusement here. It seems that, while the worthy man was descending rather eloquently on his theme, some one clapped him on the back, and arrested him as a disturber of the peace! The discovery of a memorandum on the priest's person with the names of seven others of his associates (all priests) considerably aggravated the matter. It is said that they will be condemned.

Various flying reports have been prevalent for some time past with reference to intrigues in favour of the banished family; but as there is nothing to prove the truth of these assertions, which may after all be hoaxes got up to amuse a lazy hour, I refrain from encroaching upon your space with a recapitulation of them.

THE PAPAL STATES.

We hear from Bologna that the Sardinian commissioners have remitted their authority to the Minister-President of the Government, Colonel Citrini, who has convoked the National Assembly.

The Marquis d'Azeglio has issued a proclamation announcing his recall, recommending the people to remain tranquil, and promising, in the name of King Victor Emmanuel, to employ every means possible to obtain the concurrence of the European Governments for accomplishing their just and reasonable wishes.

Perfect order prevails. It is announced from Bologna that the Government of the Romagna has adopted the Code Napoleon. This measure has been received by the population with great enthusiasm.

The *Indipendente* of Turin states that the provisional Government of Bologna has succeeded in negotiating a loan of ten millions of francs with a considerable firm at Leghorn.

Seven inhabitants of Perugia, accused by order of the Papal Government, before a council of war, as instigators and leaders of the resistance offered by the people to the Pontifical troops, have been condemned to death.

A correspondent of the *Univers* gives the following as the substance of the Pope's answer to the Emperor Napoleon's propositions, conveyed by M. Menneval, respecting the Italian Confederation:—"Pius IX. thanks the Emperor of the French for the interest which he unceasingly displays for the Holy See and the person of the Pope. He regards as an instance of the Emperor's filial devotion the proposition relative to the honorary presidency of a confederation or Italian league, and he would not refuse that post without having the most ample information respecting the engagements which would result from it, and the relations which would exist between him and the various Italian Sovereigns. When he has procured such information, he will be enabled to see whether Catholic interests permit him to accept it. And in that case the pacification of Italy and the return of its rebellious provinces will naturally have to precede the establishment of that confederation and of the honorary presidency."

NAPLES.

On the 24th ult. the young King was duly put in possession of all his titles to the throne, by the solemn functions of consecration and anointing. The ceremony took place in the Cathedral of San Gennaro, and, although at the early hour of ten o'clock, was very fully attended. Our legation was represented by Mr. Augustus Craven and Mr. Lenox Conyngham.

On Monday there was a grand bacia-mano, or levee, and several English gentlemen were presented to Francesco II. by our Minister, Mr. Elliot, who himself was in the first place presented by the Chargé du Portefeuille d'Affaires Etrangères, M. Carafa. Our diplomatic connections with Naples are now consequently completely en règle.

GERMANY.

A movement has been set on foot by the Democratic party in Germany in favour of a reconstruction of the Confederation under the leadership of Prussia. Two Congresses have been held, the first at Elsenach, the second at Hanover. The minor Governments seem to have lost courage and force to resist it. In choosing Hanover for their meeting-place the Democrats have ventured into the very head-quarters of their enemies. The *Augsburg Gazette*, on the other hand, offers the following project to the German patriots, which, it says, even forms the object of negotiations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin:—1. The Federal Diet is to be replaced by a Federal Government. 2. At the head of the Federal Government are to be—supreme chief No. 1, the Emperor of Austria; and supreme chief No. 2, the Regent of Prussia. 3. There is to be an Upper Chamber, composed of the Princes of the Empire; and a Chamber of Representatives of the German people.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contains the following, dated Frankfurt, the 28th of July:—"In to-day's sitting of the Diet, Austria, Prussia, and Baden made a united proposal with regard to the garrison of the federal fortress of Rastadt. According to the arrangement proposed, Baden shall appoint the governor and 'director of artillery,' Austria the director of engineers, and Austria and Prussia alternately the commandant of the fortress. The garrison in war to be 12,000 men, in peace 6000, and to be supplied by Austria, Prussia, and Baden together. Austria and Prussia to possess the right of appointing the commandant, alternately, for five years at a time."

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna, written on Tuesday, says:—"Prince Richard Metternich leaves to-morrow for Paris, and is the bearer of the answer of the Emperor Francis Joseph to an autograph letter of the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor will receive to-day the Marquis de Banneville, Envoy of the Emperor of the French."

PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* publishes two more despatches forming part of the correspondence exchanged between the Cabinets of Berlin and Vienna on the affairs of Italy. These documents, dated respectively the 14th of June and the 5th of July, are addressed by M. de Schleinitz, Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Baron de Werther, Prussian Ambassador at Vienna. It appears from their contents that Prussia intended to make the retention of the Austrian possessions in Italy the base of her project of mediation. But it is also clear that the Berlin Cabinet refused to confirm, as desired by that of Vienna, this verbal assurance by a formal agreement and consequent exchange of notes. Again, the two Cabinets appear never to have come to an understanding as to the obligations which Prussia had to fulfil at that juncture as a party to the treaties of Vienna. After mentioning the difficult position in which Austria had placed herself by her own conduct in opposition to the treaties of 1815, M. de Schleinitz maintains that Prussia could not accede to the desire expressed by Austria of guaranteeing her Italian possessions, as such a step would be altogether incompatible with the part of a mediating Power, to which she intended to limit her efforts, and which she undertook in concert with the other two great neutral Powers.

A Berlin letter states that Field Marshal Wrangel is to proceed to Stockholm with a large military suite, to be present at the coronation of King Charles XV. The Queen of Sweden, daughter of Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, is niece of the Prince Regent of Prussia.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has adopted a law against the enrolment of Swiss in foreign service.

The law forbids the entry as a special corps into the military service of foreign States, under penalty of imprisonment for one to three months, and one to five years' loss of civil rights.

Enrollees, and all persons co-operating with them, will be punished by imprisonment of two months' to three years' duration, a fine not exceeding 10000 fr., and five to ten years' loss of civil rights.

PORTUGAL.

The corporations and dignitaries of State having presented to the King of Portugal addresses of condolence on the occasion of the Queen's death, the King addressed the following letter to the Duke of Terceira, President of the Council:—

My dear Duke,—There are few consolations for grief such as that which now afflicts me. It is indeed a hard trial to which Providence has been pleased to subject me! It is sad to have known the greatest of misfortunes at the age of ambition and of the illusions that usually accompany it. I am resigned to my lot, and I will fulfil my duties for what my lot is, and not for what it might have been. To do this, I need only the example of the consort I have lost, ere I had scarcely begun to appreciate the treasure it was my happiness to possess: it was a heart for this world, and a soul for heaven! In the four years of my reign my people and myself have been fellow-sufferers; conscience tells me never to forsake them, as they have never forsaken me; for now I look round for consolation I find it only in religion, which commands me to believe and to hope, and in the tears of the Portuguese nation, which flow with my own. Please to transmit the expression of my profound gratitude to the corporations and persons who in the days of mourning we have passed through remember that in their midst is one who suffers, and suffers much. Believe in the sentiments of affection and consideration with which I am sincerely penetrated towards you.

RUSSIA.

The discussion in the Continental journals as to the mediation of the neutral Powers in the late war has elicited the following statement from the Russian Government, through its organ, the *Journal de St. Petersburg*:—"The journals, relying upon diplomatic documents, have pretended that the bases of mediation were agreed upon by the neutral Powers prior to the conclusion of the treaty of Villafranca; and that these bases, being especially judged by Austria to be less favourable than those proposed by France, had determined the Emperor of Austria to accept the latter ones. We are authorised to state that the bases of mediation, of which the project lately published is composed, had not been agreed upon by the neutral Powers, nor even discussed. The preliminaries of peace between the belligerents were already signed before the principle of mediation, which formed the object of negotiations between the neutral Powers, was definitively agreed upon."

A letter from St. Petersburg of the 19th ult. states that Count Panine, Minister of Justice, is so seriously ill that his recovery is almost despaired of. His malady is said to be carbuncle.

Letters received announce that the Czar is about to undertake a journey to Odessa, where, according to the *Presse d'Orient*, his Majesty will be joined by Prince Couza.

A grand naval review was held at Cronstadt on the 23rd of July by the Emperor Alexander. The fleet, which was drawn up in two lines, consisted of twenty-one men-of-war and frigates, chiefly steamers, and a number of gun-boats. The screw-frigate *Grand Admiral*, recently constructed in America for the Emperor, excited particular attention. Only four years since the Russian navy possessed only one screw-frigate, the *Palkane*, which remained stationary at Cronstadt. The *Grand Admiral* made the passage from Cherbourg to Cronstadt in five days.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 5th ult. brings the unwelcome intelligence that the disaffection among the late Company's European troops in on the increase. At Berhampore they are in open mutiny, have entrenched themselves in the barracks, and elected officers. The Madras Fusiliers have followed the example of the Bengal troops. A general order has been published, to the effect that every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the three Presidencies who enlisted for the East India Company's forces shall, if he desire it, be allowed to take his discharge under the provisions of the Act 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 38. The 5th European Regiment, at Berhampore, is for the present excluded from the operation of this order.

Oude is free from rebels, and the frontiers so watched that it is not likely any will again be able to penetrate through them from Nepal. According to the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* of June 18, "The campaign has been left to the Oude police, and the Europeans withdraw under cover for the rains. A line of posts occupied by the police is protected by a second line of Sikhs, and supported by her Majesty's 20th and a battery of Royal Artillery, at the corner of Goruckpore and Oude. The rebels, still 6000 strong, are in terrible distress. A light force which recently penetrated into the hills found the road strewn with the dead and dying women imploring mercy, and bearded men still scowling with the old hatred of the Kaffir. Almost all their animals are dead, and their plunder is wasting away under the necessity of paying for all food they take from the Nepalese. The Nana, the Begam, and Bala Rao are the only three leaders of note remaining, and they are deserted day by day by parties of their followers. Unless Jung Bahadur gives them an asylum they must be caught in time, though, with the exception of the Nana, they are hardly worth the trouble of capture. According to a leader who recently surrendered, they have ceased to hope since the publication of the amnesty, though they still endeavour to open correspondence with most Indian princes."

CHINA.

Accounts from Hong-Kong of the 4th of June state that two days previously his Excellency Mr. Bruce had left in her Majesty's steamer *Magicienne* for Shanghai, and his Excellency M. de Bourboulon had also left on the same day in his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Du Chayla*, accompanied by a small steamer. Admiral Hope had previously gone north, and the general rendezvous is at Shanghai, before proceeding to the Peiho.

Three Russian gun-boats had left for Shanghai, and thence were bound for Japan.

The gun-boat expedition sent to Heang-shan were received in a friendly manner by the authorities, and returned after explaining the object of their coming—viz., to warn them against such annoyances as had been practised some time since.

TURKEY.—Advices received from Constantinople state that the Sultan, in his journey through the provinces, will proceed as far as Chia.

Grand fêtes took place at Ostend, on Sunday, on the occasion of the King of Belgium laying the first stone of the great marine works which are intended to render that port accessible to vessels of the largest tonnage. The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders assisted at the ceremony.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ERZEROU.—A letter from Erzeroum, dated July 17, says:—"The town of Erzeroum is entirely destroyed. The shops have continued day after day till only a few houses are left standing. The Porte has sent a pacha to distribute relief among the survivors, and he brings with him £40,000."

COCHIN-CHINA.—Intelligence from Cochin-China, received via Manila, tells of loss sustained by the allied forces, and great sickness prevailing. The natives fight bravely, and it is said that the French Admiral has applied for strong reinforcements, and meanwhile is content to hold his position.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Letters reach to June the 1st. The Legislative Session was opened by a speech from the Governor on May 18, in which, in reference to the mining industry of the colony, he expressed his hope that "the recent discovery of extensive and valuable mineral deposits to the north of Port Augusta will, at no distant date, add new sources of wealth." The financial and commercial state of the colony he declared to be satisfactory. An interruption in the telegraphic communication between Adelaide and Melbourne had occurred, through damage from a severe storm. The *South Australian Register* of May 18 says:—"The mines in work are going on favourably." The Burra Burra Company had declared their 38th dividend of 100 per cent. The price of the shares was £145. Copper was at £100 per ton.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office on Friday morning:—

MARSEILLES, Aug. 4.—The English steamer *Nepaul* is arrived with letters from Alexandria of July 26, which announce that a French Consul on the coast facing the town of Aden has been massacred. An English squadron, composed of five vessels of the line, one frigate, and one sloop of war, arrived on the 23rd ult. at Alexandria, where it will be stationed for some time. It is reported that another English division was expected. Advices have also been received from Bombay to the 15th ult. The mutiny of the 5th Regiment is confirmed: some of the disbanded soldiers are abandoning themselves to marauding and acts of violence.

DRESDEN, August 4.—Count Colloredo arrived here this afternoon at 3.30, coming from Vienna, and left for Zurich at six p.m.

PARIS, August 4.—The *Courrier de Paris* says Prince Napoleon has left for Cherbourg, with two Aides-de-Camp. The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount to 3½ per cent. The Bourse closes inanimate, yet firm. Rentos are quoted 69.55, being a rise of 10 cents as compared with yesterday's prices.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The extensive cooperage-works belonging to Messrs. Blackman and Son, in Rupert-street, Whitechapel, were totally destroyed by a fire which broke out about a quarter past ten o'clock on Tuesday night.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works on Friday week a report was presented from Professor Miller, stating that the liming process was going on very satisfactorily, and that the Thames was less offensive than in the former week.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, on Monday, Captain Conch, of the 22nd Regiment, was fined £5 or one month's imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly at St. James's Hall, and for assaulting the officer who looked him up.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—A special general meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Wednesday for the purpose of electing a physician of the hospital. Dr. John Langdon Haydon Down, of the Asylum for Idiots at Earlswood, and Dr. Jabez Spence Ramskill, offered themselves for the post, but prior to the election Dr. Down retired, and the choice of the governors consequently fell upon Dr. Ramskill.

PRESENTATION OF A SILVER COLLAR TO "JERRY," THE FIRE-ESCAPE MAN'S DOG.—An elaborately-chased silver collar was presented on Saturday last to Conductor Harmsworth, of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, to be worn by his faithful dog. The collar bore the inscription:—

Presented by the Inhabitants of Waltham to "Jerry," the Fire-dog.

Stop me not, but let me jog,
For I'm Harmsworth's fire-dog.

"Jerry," it appears, is in the habit of attending every fire that takes place in the neighbourhood of Waltham or Camberwell, and is of great assistance to his master by running up the "escape," and awakening by his barking the occupants of burning premises.

SHOP ROBBERIES.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of goldsmiths, jewellers, and watchmakers took place at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, to devise some protection against the robberies and burglaries now so frequent. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting consider it eminently desirable that a company should be formed, to be called the Goldsmiths' Mutual Assurance and Protection Company, having for its object the insurance of trade stocks against burglary, the rendering of legal and other assistance to members of the trade in cases of fraud or robbery, and also the general interests of the trade at large." A committee was then appointed to carry out the resolution.

STOCKWELL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. C. B. Dalton, Prebendary of St. Paul's, presided on Thursday se'night at the twenty-seventh annual distribution of prizes at this institution. The proceedings commenced, as usual, with recitations by the pupils in Greek, Latin, French, German, and English, and they fully deserved the applause bestowed on them by the audience. The prizes were distributed by the president, with an appropriate address to each boy; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to him, to the examiners, and to the masters. R. T. Caldwell, the head boy, besides receiving a prize from King's College, proceeds to college, with a scholarship of £30 a year from the school fund. Four exhibitions of £5 each were also awarded.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The annual meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Wednesday, at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho-square—the Rev. T. Davis Lamb in the chair. From the report it appeared that the object of the institution, which was founded in 1816, is the cure of the poor afflicted with diseases of the ear. The number of patients admitted during the past year amounted to 1734, of whom 354 were discharged cured, and 200 relieved. The patients consisted of clerks in offices, governesses, warehousemen, domestic servants, artisans, soldiers, sailors, and police. An appeal is made to the benevolent and wealthy to place this institution in its proper position among the many which distinguish and adorn this vast metropolis. A vote of thanks being passed to Mr. Harvey, the surgeon, and the chairman, the meeting terminated.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the emancipation of negroes in the British colonies was commemorated on Monday by a great public meeting held in the Music Hall, Store-street. Lord Brougham occupied the chair, and in a speech of great power he reviewed the history of the anti-slavery movement in this country, and paid a just and noble tribute to the labours of his illustrious contemporaries. He was followed by Governor Hincks, of Barbadoes, who furnished valuable testimony to the economical results of emancipation in the West India Islands. Mr. George Thompson then delivered an eloquent speech, in which he regarded the results of emancipation from a moral and religious point of view. The Rev. W. O. Barrett, of British Guiana, next gave further testimony on this part of the question. The Hon. Amasa Walker and Mr. W. Wilks spoke of the prospects of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, the former as a member of the Republican party, the latter on behalf of the Radical Abolitionists. The proceedings were of a highly interesting character, and were, in fact, worthy of the great event which they commemorated.

A CURIOUS "BEGUM CASE" has been decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sevajee, the Rajah of Tanjore, died in 1855—being at the time of his death in possession of large real and personal property, quite distinct from that he enjoyed as a Sovereign Prince. Now, it would appear that in 1799 the East India Company, as an "act of State policy," entered into a treaty with Sevajee's father, providing that the whole management of the revenues of Tanjore should be transferred to the Company, by whom a fixed allowance, together with a fifth of the revenue of the estate, was to be paid to the Rajah. Sevajee died intestate, and without leaving any male issue, and his senior widow alleges that the Company, "under the false pretence of taking possession of the state and throne property of the Rajah, and of collecting the revenue, seized upon the whole of his private and personal property, and regardless of her rights destroyed and sold a considerable portion, and would sell the whole unless restrained." She applied for protection to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, and obtained a favourable decision. The East India Company, or rather the Secretary for India, appealed to the Privy Council against this decision, but their Lordships have decided in favour of the widow, ordering the appellant to account for certain private property of the late Rajah of Tanjore.

MR. R. HANBURY'S ANNUAL TREAT TO THE BOYS OF THE WHITECHAPEL REFUGE.—On Saturday last Mr. Robert Hanbury, sen., of the firm of Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, gave his annual treat, at Poles, Hertfordshire, to the boys belonging to the Refuge in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, an institution chiefly supported through the efforts of Mr. Robert Hanbury, jun., M.P. for Middlesex. The Refuge has been productive of incalculable good, both in reclaiming boys who had been convicted of various kinds of crime before the police magistrates, and in preventing others who were found in the streets from beginning a career of crime. The boys, one hundred and twenty in number, arrived at ten o'clock by railway at the station at Ware, a special train having been provided for them by Mr. Hanbury, and thence they were conveyed in vans to Poles. They immediately commenced enjoying themselves by indulging in various sports on the grounds. Nothing could exceed the hilarity and manifest happiness of the boys. Football was one of their favourite games, and, amongst other things, they went through a regular course of drilling. An excellent band, consisting of a select few of themselves, gave quite a military character to some of their movements. A number of balloons were let off. At one o'clock the boys sat down to an excellent dinner of beef and plum-pudding. After an interval of some duration, which was pleasantly spent in cricketing and other ways, ginger-beer, &c. In the course of the afternoon the boys were suitably addressed by Mr. Hanbury, senior; Mr. Joseph Payne, barrister; and the Rev. Mr. Champneys. Soon after five o'clock the boys all started in vans for the Ware station, whence they were conveyed by railway to London, each of them carrying with him a pottle of gooseberries. Mr. Hanbury had also invited a number of private friends, and friends of the Reformatory movement, from London and the surrounding district.

STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

That bloodless but calamitous kind of civil war, a strike, has commenced in the building trade, and there is every reason to fear that the war of classes will not be "localised" to the establishment of Messrs. Trollope, where it first broke out, but that it will spread far and wide, and be fought on both sides with fierce obstinacy, until one or both parties give up through sheer exhaustion.

The operatives desire to make the work of day only nine hours long. They have carried on an agitation to effect this for some time. The employers have resisted the proposed alterations, and lately a final memorial from the workmen was presented to the principal building firms, requesting a positive answer by the 22nd of July, as to whether they would concede the points in dispute—viz., nine hours' work per day instead of ten, at the same rate of wages. The employers having refused, the workmen decided on striking, and as a commencement the men in the employment of Messrs. Trollope and Sons, to the number of 470, have left their employment. They ask for aid from their fellows, and request that none will supplant them.

In consequence of this strike, which is supported by the "union" of the trade, a meeting of master builders was held last week, when it was agreed to close their establishments on Saturday next, and to appoint a committee to negotiate for the employment of such men as may be inclined to take work independently of the interference of any society or union. On Monday the committee appointed by the employers reported, urging as indispensable the immediate establishment, for mutual protection, of an association of metropolitan master builders, no member of which should engage or continue in his employment in any capacity whatever any member of any trades' union. The report concluded with the following rule:—"That all the masters' establishments be closed on Saturday next, August 6, and that the workmen be informed that work would be resumed when Messrs. Trollope and Sons recommenced." Messrs. Trollope, it is understood, will reopen their workshops on Monday, the 8th of August, to enable the workmen to return to their work. Nearly three hundred members have joined the newly-established society.

The determination of the masters to shut their establishments against those who act in combination has been followed by a Hyde Park meeting on Wednesday night, at which some thousands of workmen were present. At this meeting speeches were made of an uncompromising character, and a resolution was adopted which affirms that the employers have widened the breach, and that every moral and constitutional power of resistance should be used to bring the nine hours' movement to a successful termination.

Such a serious matter is this strike considered that Lord Brougham, in the House of Lords the other night, asked whether Government had taken any steps for the preservation of order during the continuance of the turnout. Lord Granville replied in the affirmative; so that there is good reason to hope that any disposition on the part of the men to commit acts of violence will be successfully held in check. Both Lord Granville and Lord Brougham expressed an opinion that the strike was altogether unjustifiable, and that the violent course adopted by the men would fail to secure the object they had in view.

Lord Kinnaird has addressed a letter to the Chairman of the United Trades, expressing a hope that no time will be lost in adopting "measures to let it be known that the other trades in the country have no connection with the 'United Building Trades,' and that they will not support them in the unprincipled and wicked course which they are taking in organising a strike." His Lordship understands that the misguided men are led by a few reckless fellows "who are regardless of the consequences they are entailing on hundreds of families."

STRIKE OF THE FIREMEN AND STOKERS OF THE GASWORKS.

A combination has also taken place among the stokers and firemen of the gas companies, with a view to an increase of wages and a diminution of the hours of labour. Last week they suddenly struck, and there was, at one time, great danger of London being immersed in total darkness. The danger was met by bringing up large numbers of men from the provinces, and also by the employment of a number of German sugar-bakers, who, as men accustomed to intense heat, could be made available. In the case of the Chartered Gas Company, the directors, not being prepared to resist the demand, consented to advance the wages. This was followed by a similar strike at the Imperial Company's works at King's-cross, but the directors, having had an intimation of their design, had telegraphed to Yorkshire and other places for workmen, and no inconvenience was experienced. Then followed a strike of the men employed in the Vauxhall Gasworks, but their demands were met with a firm refusal. The men then, to the number of nearly one hundred, proceeded to the City Gasworks, Whitefriars, for the purpose of inducing the men there to turn out, but they refused. At the Thames Police Court, on Monday, summonses were applied for and granted against five ringleaders, for deserting their employment without notice; and, on Wednesday, at the same Court, they were mulcted of a week's wages each.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 881 boys and 922 girls, in all 1803 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1485. The deaths, which had constantly risen for five weeks, and which were for the week ending the 23rd July, 1865, fell last week to 1419. This number, however, exceeded the average rate of mortality, being 157 above the corrected average of the corresponding week for the last ten years.

EXTRAORDINARILY HIGH TIDE.—On Tuesday morning the tide in the River Thames rose to an unusual height, overflowing the wharves and basements of houses near the waterside on the south of the river. At the Adelphi Arches the water reached halfway across the carriage-road; the Custom House Wharf, and the carriage-ways at Bankside, Dockhead, and Rotherhithe, were partially flooded. The marshes on the Kent and Essex sides are described as having the appearance of immense lakes, the tide having forced some of the sluice-gates.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—On Wednesday night the president and fellows gave their annual soirée at the College, in Pall-mall East. The company, which was numerous, consisted chiefly of fellows and members, but also included Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Colonel Sykes, M.P., Dr. Brady, M.P., most of the members of the new medical college, and several gentlemen eminent for their scientific attainments. In the magnificent library, which was brilliantly lighted for the occasion, various objects of interest were exhibited, among which may be specified Professor Wheatstone's magneto-electric telegraph, a beautiful and useful invention, remarkable for its portability and the rapidity and accuracy with which it can be worked; Warren Delarue's lunar photographs; and an ingenious instrument for measuring the rapidity of currents of water. Some brilliant experiments with apparatus invented by Mr. Ladd to show the effect of electricity in exhausted tubes and globes, and upon uranium glass, attracted considerable attention. There were also in the room a few choice specimens of chromo-lithographs and photographs, and a large collection of microscopes, stereoscopes, gyroscopes, &c. The guests were received by Dr. Mayo, president of the college, and, after inspecting these and a variety of other objects in the library, retired to the large dining-hall, where refreshments were provided on a very liberal scale. The college can boast of a large and valuable collection of original portraits. To these and other interesting features of the rooms the attention of strangers was directed by Mr. Copney, the secretary, in whom they found a very obliging guide.

PRESERVATION OF LIFE FROM SHIPWRECK.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. A reward of £6 10s. was voted to the crew of the institution's life-boat stationed at Walmer, for putting off early on Monday with the view of rendering assistance to the crew of a vessel which was observed in a dismantled state on the Goodwin Sands. She had gone down during the night, and on the life-boat approaching her at six o'clock she was found to be lying in nine fathoms of water, her lower mastsheads being just out of the water. No person, however, was found on the wreck, nor has anything as yet been heard of the crew. A somewhat singular case was reported to the meeting of a sailor having been twice wrecked, and each time saved by the life-boats of the institution. The first was on the occasion of the wreck of the barque *Reliance*, of London, some two or three years ago, during a dark tempestuous night, in the neighbourhood of the Goodwin Sands. He was then, with fourteen other men, rescued from an apparently inevitable death by the society's life-boat stationed at Walmer. The second time occurred in the spring of the present year, when, during a fearful gale of wind and heavy sea, he was wrecked from the schooner *Frederick William*, of Ipswich, off Padstow. He and four others were at that time saved by the Padstow life-boat. A letter was also read from Admiral Fanshawe, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's fleet in the Mediterranean, expressing his approval of the pamphlet issued by the institution on the management of boats in heavy surf, requesting a fresh supply of the same, and remitting a liberal contribution to the society's funds. A report was read by the inspector of life-boats to the institution of his recent visits to the life-boat stations on the south and west coasts. Payments amounting to £666 11s. 5d. for life-boats, transporting-carriages, and charges on life-boat establishments, having been made, the proceedings closed.

VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL.—It is stated on the best authority that the Victoria Bridge is so far advanced that it may safely be counted upon as being certain to be open for traffic by the 1st of November next. The works on the two extreme sections of the Grand Trunk Road are advancing with great rapidity. The western section, including the extension from Port Sarnia to Detroit, as well as the section below St. Thomas, will be in a position to be opened for traffic by the 1st of September. The floating bridge across the river at Sarnia will also be completed by that date. Thus, with the exception of the Victoria Bridge, the whole road will be thoroughly completed in less than two months.

The King of Saxony, three days back, went to Toplitz to visit the Grand Duchess of Tuscany and the Princess Amalia of Saxony, who are taking the waters there.

LITERATURE.

THE FOOL OF QUALITY. By HENRY BROOKE. Smith and Elder.

This work comes before the public from the revising and editorial hand of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, whose object appears to be to restore the memory of a once famous personage which, it is stated, had, only four years after his death, so faded away that it was very difficult to get details of his early life. This is a somewhat strange, if not contradictory, introduction of a man who filled, it seems, a tolerably large space in the public eye—who was the pupil of Swift and Pope, the friend of Lyttleton and Chatham, the darling of the Prince of Wales, beau, swordsman, wit, poet, courtier, and dramatist, to whom Garrick offered a shilling a line for everything he wrote for the stage, provided he wrote for him alone. We may, therefore, be excused if we state descriptively that Henry Brooke was an Irishman, born in 1708, the son of a wealthy parson in the county of Cavan, of whom, while he was at college, Swift prophesied wonders; who went to London to study the law, but was recalled to Ireland by a dying aunt to become guardian of her child, a beautiful little girl of twelve years of age, whom in two years he secretly married, to whom he continued through her life ardently attached, by whom he had numerous children, and on whose death he shut himself from the world, and was thought by many persons to be dead. In the course of what appears, on the whole, to have been a very pleasant life he wrote several poems, satirical pamphlets, and plays, especially a tragedy called "Gustavus Vasa," which had the honour of being interdicted, on account of the freedom of its politics, and which, being published, brought him a thousand guineas and an ironic "Complete Vindication of the License of the Stage from the malicious Aspersions of Mr. Brooke, Author of 'Gustavus Vasa,'" from Dr. Johnson, who, nevertheless, took his usual privilege of ridiculing the play, a line in which he produced his well-known parody, "Who Drives Fat Oxen should himself be Fat." A political opera, called "Jack the Giant-killer," written by Brooke, was acted in Dublin in 1748, and there were several other tragedies and comedies from his pen, and a novel entitled "Juliet Grenville; or, the History of the Human Heart." But of all his works "The Fool of Quality; or, the History of Henry, Earl of Moreland," was the most precious in his eyes. He spent several years over it. The first volumes were published in 1766, when he was sixty years old; the fifth, not till 1770. In it we have the delineation of an ideal nobleman, educated by an ideal merchant prince, which has given the author scope for all his speculations on theology, political economy, the relations of sex and family, and the training, moral and physical, of a Christian gentleman. John Wesley's opinion of the book was that it was "one of the most beautiful pictures that ever was drawn in the world. The strokes are so delicately fine, the touches so easy, natural, and affecting, that I know not who can survey it with tearless eyes, unless he has a heart of stone." It is to be feared that the republication of the book has fallen on an age of granite feeling which will fail to appreciate its simple pathos and its purpose, to which plot and probability are entirely sacrificed. Mr. Kingsley, who is responsible for its resurrection after an oblivion of nearly a hundred years, states what will probably be the argument against it as follows:—"The cause of its failure to retain popularity is patent. The plot is extravagant as well as ill-woven, and broken besides by episodes as extravagant as itself; the morality is quixotic and practically impossible; the sermonising, whether theological or social, is equally clumsy and obtrusive. Without artistic method, without knowledge of human nature and the real world, the book can never have touched many hearts, and can touch none now." How successfully he combats this strong statement of the case we must leave to the readers of his able and interesting preface to determine. There is no doubt that, if it be read in the mere spirit of a novel-reader of modern times, all the editor's nervous, downright, and philosophical argumentation will avail little or nothing to render it acceptable; but if it be perused with reference to the period at which it was written, as well from its author's point of view, and if it be considered as the earnest, heartfelt production of an accomplished gentleman and a sincere philanthropist, the greater part of whose life was devoted to efforts to do good and to increase, especially among his Irish countrymen, the blessings of civilisation, physical and moral, its defects will become less apparent, and its excellences, which are many, be admitted. If it makes no other impression, at least it must have the merit of being a literary curiosity.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, have commenced a reissue of that edition of the Waverley Novels to which so much interest is attached as being the one which was produced under the immediate superintendence of Sir Walter Scott after his declaration of their authorship, which was enriched by his own prefaces and notes, and which is hallowed in our recollection by the fact of its being the first fruit of his heroic determination to devote the remainder of his life to grappling with the difficulties in which he had become involved. It need hardly be said that the present edition is got up with every possible care and every accessory which can render it acceptable to the public.

MARY STUART. By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. A. and C. Black.

The beautiful lady who is so popularly designated, *par excellence*, the Queen of Scots is perhaps as popular a heroine in France as she is in Great Britain. This, the latest tribute to a historical personage whom it is difficult to separate from the halo of romance by which she is surrounded, has this peculiarity, that it is the only work of Lamartine which has appeared solely in the English language, into which it has been translated for the purpose of publication in this country. It need hardly be said that a subject like this in the hands of Lamartine is treated with force and beauty, and, we are disposed to think, with much originality. The view, half political, half philosophical, of the influences under which Mary was educated, and which had for their purpose an attempt to restore the Scottish Court to the great Catholic system established on the Continent, seems to afford the clue to her subsequent position and the course of her fortunes. M. de Lamartine justifies the policy which sought to secure for Mary the support and assistance of the great Roman Catholic Monarchs of the Continent, on the ground that it was calculated to secure her kingdom against the aggression of England. We know that the weapon broke in her hand, and that, instead of tending to maintain her power, and the independence of her realm against the southern innovator, her foreign and Catholic education and tendencies excited not only the distrust but the enmity of her stern Puritan subjects, and produced that antagonism between them which we believe roused all her woman's nature in the proud spirit of Mary, and led her to the commission of most of her follies and all of her crimes in the very wantonness of opposition to a restraint which was as ill-advisedly rigorous on the one side as it was petulantly resisted on the other. It is hard to say whether a more judicious tutelage on the part of her nobles and her Ministers, when she grasped the cold, ungenial sceptre of Scotland, would have absolutely eradicated the defects of an education which was half French, half Italian, and all tainted by the influence of that Catherine of Medici of whom the strongest thing that can be said is that she was worthy of her race. But this, at least, we may suffer ourselves to believe, that gentler treatment of, and more sympathy with, a young and beautiful woman, brought up in a luxurious Court, and

suddenly called upon to govern a comparatively uncivilised country, full of contentious turbulence and religious animosity, might have modified her defects of character, and, acting on her sympathies, if it did not save her from weaknesses and errors, might, at least, have preserved her from the guilt to which it is hardly possible to doubt she stooped. One thing is, however, certain, and that is, that all that may be written of Mary of Scotland still has a charm for readers of every class; and that even a less distinguished contributor to her history than Lamartine would have been welcomed. As it is, it need hardly be said that the book before us is thrice welcome.

Fraser's Magazine.—The most notable article in *Fraser* for this month is a most unsparing assault on Sir Archibald Alison, in connection with his "History of Europe from 1815 to 1852." It consists mainly of a collection of blunders culled from every section and department of the work. Apart from the context—which we have not had an opportunity at the moment of looking at—nothing can be grosser and more absurd than the mistakes which are here brought out in strong relief. In French, Italian, German, Latin, Geography, Geology, Fortification, Painting, and Architecture the pitiless critic heaps example upon example, until one really thinks that the whole statement is an organised literary fraud or an elaborate joke. It is not likely that, in any case, the matter will rest here. One specimen we cannot help giving, and that is that Alison states that Sir Joshua Reynolds was an artist whose forte lay in the terrible and the pathetic. The other articles are of the average calibre, and well sustained so far as variety is concerned.



THE KING OF S. EDEN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

The Universal Review.—Here another disquisition, which is personal in its subject, is likely to be among the first read. Mr. Gladstone and his career, especially in relation to his last step in joining the Ministry of Lord Palmerston, is dealt with in a severe though not in an unkindly spirit. Notwithstanding some hopes that have recently been excited since his recent return to office that a change has come over him, and that he evinces a tendency to a steadier and more practical adherence to the actual business of political life, it is to be feared that too much of what is here written of Mr. Gladstone is undeniable. It is hardly to be doubted that it was in his power to have consolidated, and eventually to have become the leader of, the Conservative party; and there is as little doubt that while his better judgment might have taught him that such a post was, perhaps, too much of an abstraction to satisfy his yearning for active or laborious life, yet the way in which he played fast and loose with that party up to the very moment that he joined in fact and in deed their opponents is not to be justified on any ordinary ground. The critic sketches with some humour, and, as we think, with much of truth, the "good boyism" of Mr. Gladstone's character, which is summed up in the phrase "we can fancy him dining at two o'clock, and taking an egg with his tea." We have only space to direct attention to the articles on "Letters and Society in France," and the critique on Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," as specimens of the taste and power which characterise the present number of this review.

Dublin University Magazine.—No less than fourteen articles, ranging through every degree both of the lively and severe, are presented to the readers of this serial. Sir William Hamilton's "Metaphysics" are craftily introduced between the second part of a romantic tale and a dissertation on Foreign Policy; a notice of Recent Tourists and Passages in Irish Ethnology interpose between the beginning of a new story; the Royal Academy and Irish Art Exhibitions of the season are divided from each other by three or four diverse subjects; and one or two lucubrations in verse, and a "Growling at Peace," which ends the catalogue, aid in making up a very agreeable specimen of magazine mosaic.

Titan.—Some interest will no doubt be felt in a timely article in this magazine on "The Philosophy of Literary Forgeries." The disquisition on the "Vatican Manuscript" will have attractions for another class of readers. After that we are inclined to think that the articles for the present month are below the average. Was the responsible editor in town when a story called "A Love Lost and Won" crept into the number?

The National Magazine.—The engravings in this publication are well selected this month, but we cannot help fancying that the execution of one or two of them is somewhat slovenly. They seem to be not sufficiently well defined in the cutting, and there is a smirched look about them. As usual the letterpress is abounding and various.

The Englishwoman's Magazine.—This serial has taken up so peculiar a position, and is connected with so remarkable a movement (witness the ladies' meeting the other day, into which Lord Shaftesbury and a few male creatures were admitted on sufferance and under strong

protest only), that it deserves perusal, even if its intrinsic merits were far less than they are. The ideal and the real and practical are mixed together in skilful and, on the whole, agreeable variety.

The Art-Journal.—The engravings from the Royal collection are continued, and the first specimen for this month is a copy of a charming picture by J. G. Schaeffer, a modern German artist, who, in delineating "A Nun," has caught much, if not all, of that spirit with which we are wont to believe that the painters who depicted saints and martyrs in the middle ages were imbued, and which is something akin to the divine enthusiasm which animated the subjects of their pencils. The picture before us is characterised by great simplicity, but possesses great beauty of form and tenderness of expression. The landscape in this number is "The Drachenfels from Bonn," painted by J. A. Hammersley, an artist who has for some time efficiently occupied the post of Head Master of the Manchester School of Art, and the picture was painted as a commission from the Prince Consort. It is, perhaps, unnecessary, but we would once again point to the fact that the literary department of the journal, although skilfully made subservient to the specialty to which it is devoted, is attractive in a still more popular sense.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

'TIS MERRY IN THE MEAD. Song. The poetry by Charles Mackay, LL.D.; the music by J. Bolingbroke Cooper. (Wessel and Co.)—Mackay's ballad is gay, fanciful, and overflowing with the author's characteristic love of his fellow-creatures. Mr. Cooper's music is in a congenial spirit. The melody is light and sparkling, with some masterly touches of expression.

MURIEL. A Ballad. From "John Halifax, Gentleman." By George Linley. (Cramer and Co.)—The pathetic ballad in "John Halifax" is well known to the readers of that excellent novel. There is much that is good in Mr. Linley's music, and it would have been better had he not endeavoured to heighten the expression by chromatic intervals and modulations, unsuitable to this simple class of composition.

LITTLE SOPHY. Ballad. From the novel "What will he do with it?" Composed by George Linley. (Cramer and Co.)—This is not one of the happiest productions of this pleasing and popular composer. It is smooth and easy to sing, but is a mere tissue of trite, threadbare phrases without an original idea.

THEY MUST NOT KNOW I LOVE THEE. Ballad. The words by Jessica Rankin, the music by Walter Maynard. (Cramer and Co.)—This ballad evidently has not cost the composer much expenditure of thought, but the melody is natural and pleasing, and the accompaniment is in a style of congenial simplicity.

SONGS BY G. A. MACFARREN: "A Dream of the Past," written by J. P. Douglas; "I hear thy voice in dreaming hours," the poetry by the same; "Charming little Alice," written by Augustus Braham; "Dear Napoli," song, the poetry by W. H. Bellamy. Composed by John Barnett. (Cramer and Co.)—G. A. Macfarren and John Barnett stand in the first rank among the English composers of the day. We never take up a new composition of either without pleasure, feeling sure that we shall not be disappointed. Mr. Macfarren's three songs, just published by Cramer and Co., of which we have given the titles, are precisely what such things ought to be—simple, natural, and English, without any straining after novelty, yet full of freshness. With "Charming little Alice" we are especially pleased. It is a description of an engaging child, in which playfulness and feeling are delightfully blended. The words, moreover, are exceedingly pretty, and do honour to Mr. Braham's talent as a song-writer. "Dear Napoli"—it is affected and absurd, by the way, to call Naples "Napoli" in writing English—has been suggested by the recent arrival of Poerio and his companions in this country. It is a farewell of a Neapolitan exile to his native land. The sentiments are trite enough, but this defect in the poetry has been supplied by the genius and feeling of the composer. Mr. Barnett's music is masterly; and, sung with expression, would produce a great effect either in a chamber or a concert-room.

FAIL ME NOT. Song. Written by N. P. Willis, composed by M. W. Balfé. (Wessel and Co.)—This song, with much merit, has the fault of being too elaborate. The poetry is a ballad, and ought to have been so treated by the composer. In the music before us the form and rhythm of the simple ballad-stanza are completely lost. In the accompaniment, moreover, there is too much of the crabbed harmony of the ultra-modern German school. On page 8, for example, there is a collision between A natural and A flat, struck together on the accented part of a bar, producing a cacophony for which there is no authority in the works of any classic author. Such things may pass in complicated instrumental music where the score is crowded with notes, but are at variance with the purity of simple vocal music.

RIMBAULT'S OPERA MUSIC-BOOKS, for the Pianoforte, without Voices. By Edward F. Rimbault, (D'Almaine and Co.)—Rimbault's Opera Music-Books is a serial publication, of which fifty numbers have appeared. It consists of the music of the most favourite operas of Mozart, Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi, Auber, Meyerbeer, &c., arranged for a single performer on the pianoforte. The last number, now before us, contains the music of Flotow's "Martha." The arrangements are made with Dr. Rimbault's well-known ability, and the work will be found a pleasant drawing-room companion.

WILLIE, WE HAVE MISSED YOU. The favourite Song, brilliantly arranged for the Pianoforte by Brinley Richards. (D'Almaine and Co.)—Mr. Brinley Richards's arrangement of the pretty Scottish ballad air, "Willie, we have missed you," is very justly described as "brilliant." It is, moreover, very graceful; and the young pianist will find it a pleasing and improving exercise.

I LOVE THE SUMMER BLOSSOMS. Ballad. Sung by Miss Poole; composed by J. W. Cherry. WHERE THE VIOLETS GROW. Sung by Miss Rebecca Isaacs; composed by W. H. Montgomery. (D'Almaine and Co.)—These two ballads, written for two of our most charming English vocalists, are pure, genuine English music; natural and unaffected in the flow of the melody, and full of true expression. We recommend them to all who are not so far gone in the prevailing foreign mania as to have lost their taste for their own country's music.

SONGS BY FRANZ ABT: "Love comes like a Thief" (Die Liebe kommt wie Diebe); "Reflection" (Abschied). (Ewer and Co.)—SONGS BY WILHELM GANZ: "Sing, birdie, sing;" "The Murmuring Sea." (Wessel and Co.)—These are amongst the prettiest songs by modern German composers that we have lately met with. It is an objection frequently made, and not without reason, to the present vocal school of Germany that it is too instrumental; that it admits into melody intervals and modulations which, though they sound very well on the piano, cannot be taken by the voice without effort and uncertainty; and that, even in songs intended to be simple, the air is made subordinate to an accompaniment full of abstruse and recherché harmony. Even the greatest modern masters, the Spohrs and Meyerbeers of the day, fall into this fault, and among the composers of the second class it generally prevails. A modern German song in the pure and simple style of Haydn or Mozart is all the more welcome for its rarity; and for this reason we heartily welcome these productions of Abt and Ganz. They unite flowing Italian melody to German richness and variety of accompaniment; and they have the further advantage of having very excellent English words.

THE KING OF SWEDEN.

THE new King of Sweden has already had some experience of the duties and cares of Royalty, inasmuch as since September, 1857, he has performed the functions of the Regency of the kingdom, owing to the incapacity of the late King, caused by serious illness. The dynasty of Bernadotte, having now reached the third generation, may well be supposed to be as firmly established on the throne of Sweden as that of any other Royal family of the Continent. Charles Louis Eugene, late Prince Royal of Sweden and Duke of Scania, was the eldest son of Joseph Francis Oscar I., King of Sweden and Norway, Duke of Ostrogothia, by Josephine Maximiliana Eugenie, daughter of Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg, and cousin to the present Emperor of the French; was born May 3, 1826; and married, June 19, 1850, the Princess Wilhelmina Frederica Maximiliana Anne Louisa, Princess of Orange, daughter of William Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, and by her he has one child, a daughter, the Princess Louisa Josephine Eugenie, born October 31, 1851. His Majesty acceded to the throne on the death of King Oscar, his father, on the 8th of July.

"THE BLIND BEGGAR." BY J. L. DYCKMANS.

THIS picture, which was recently bequeathed to the nation by Miss Jane Clarke, the extensive dealer in lace and articles of vertu, is the only picture by a living artist which has been honoured by being allowed a place on the walls of the National Gallery.

Dyckmans, of Antwerp, though hitherto but little known in this country, is one of the most eminent of the painters in genre of the modern Flemish school. He generally displays a pleasing sentiment, with great elegance in composition, and a softness and minuteness of detail worthy of the best periods of Dutch and Flemish art.

The picture before us presents a touching group of an aged, blind beggar, standing on the steps of a church, supported by his daughter. The features of the bearded veteran are admirable for the resignation and humility depicted in them; and his light, silvery locks are painted with a delicacy of touch it would be impossible to surpass. There is something very interesting in the appearance of the young girl, who so tenderly supports his tottering frame, and by her mute eloquence enforces his appeal for charity. The rest



"THE BLIND BEGGAR."—BY J. L. DYCKMANS.—IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

of the picture is skilfully composed, the architectural background being successfully realised, whilst a delicate chiaroscuro pervades the intermediate space.

The history of this gem of modern art is rather curious. It

formerly belonged to the too notorious forger and plunderer, Leopold Redpath, at the sale of whose effects it was purchased for the sum of 960 guineas by the late Miss Jane Clarke, by whom it was bequeathed to the nation.

WINDERMERE REGATTA.

THIS regatta, which recently took place, was considered, says the local paper from which we have abbreviated the following account, the best that has been witnessed for many years on this lake—the variety of the weather giving every boat an opportunity of showing her good points. Monday, the 18th ult., was fixed for the first race, and a numerous assemblage of visitors were gathered at the Ferry to witness the contest. The scene was most brilliant, and the weather beautiful for all the purposes but that for which the competitors were gathered together. Not a breath of wind stirred the surface of the lake, and the yachts were laboriously towed down to their respective moorings. The following is a list of the contending boats:—Mr. Whalley's *Heather Bell*, Mr. Tomkyn's *Extravaganza*, Mr. Bush's *Wild Duck*, Mr. Grinnell's *Buffalo Gal*, Mr. Aufrere's *Mosquito*, Mr. Littledale's *Edith*, Mr. Gibson's *Pearl*, Mr. Puckle's *Mayflower*, Mr. Bridson's *Zephyr*, and Mr. Pearson's *Psyche*. After an hour's delay, in the hope that a breeze might spring up, the race was deferred till the following day.

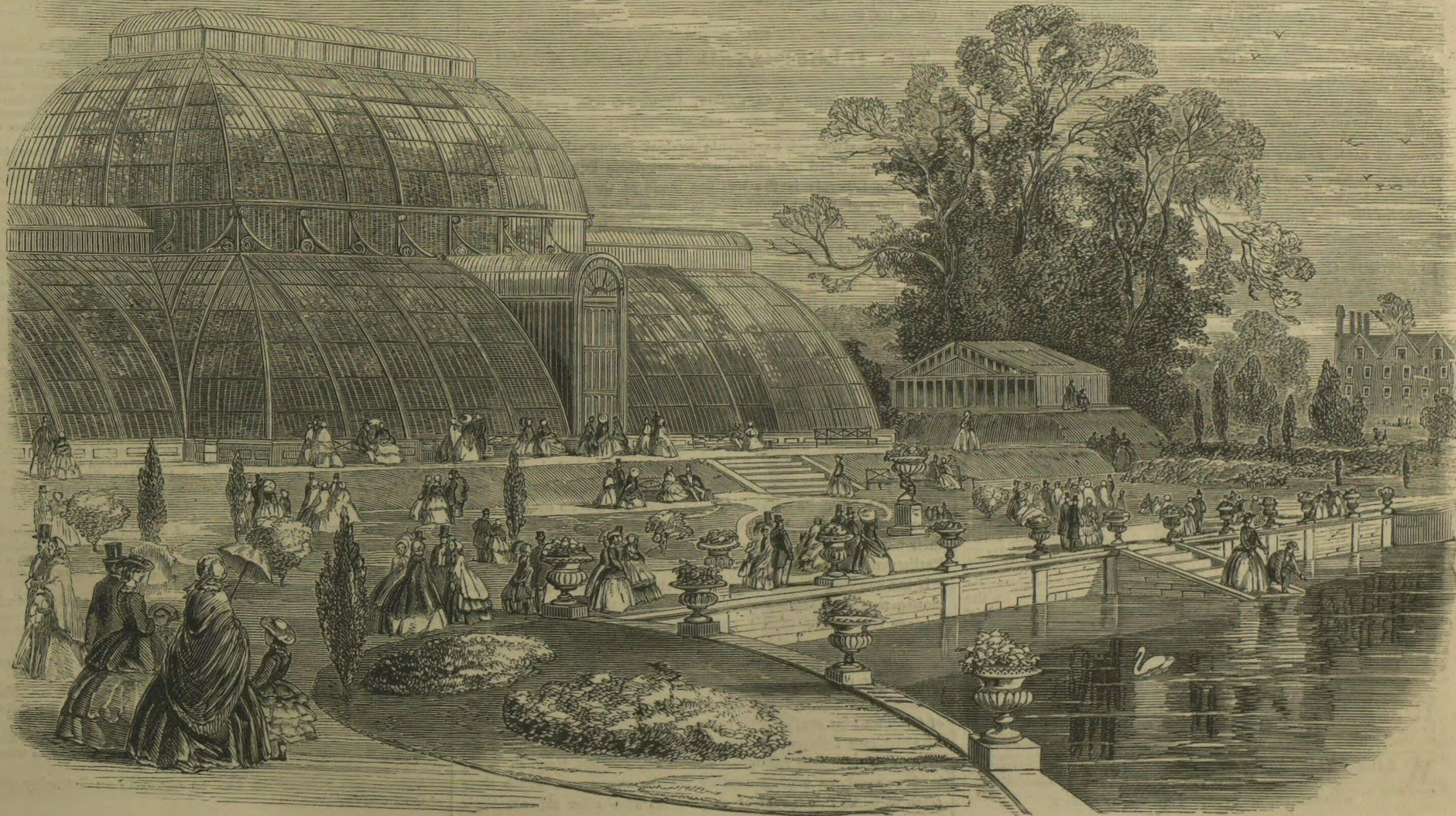
On Tuesday, the 19th, by the time that the above-named had resumed their places, there was a fair breeze blowing from the north. The gun was therefore fired at 11.5 a.m. precisely, and the yachts, after canting towards the westerly shore, set square-sails and ran for the south end of the lake. It soon became evident that the race was entirely between the *Mayflower*, the *Mosquito*, and the *Zephyr*, the first three boats which passed the winning post, a flag-boat anchored off Hen Holm, as follows:—

Mayflower	4h. 29m. 56s.
Mosquito	4h. 36m. 20s.
Zephyr	4h. 50m. 22s.

The *Mayflower* was thus the winner by upwards of ten minutes, taking into account four minutes allowed for the superior length of the second boat. As the *Mayflower* has now won the Challenge

Cup for two consecutive years, it becomes the property of Mr. Puckle.

On Wednesday, the 20th, the day fixed for the race for the Subscription Cup, the same boats, with one or two exceptions, came to moorings at the starting-post, and a new Liverpool-



THE PALMHOUSE, KEW GARDENS.—SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 136.

built boat, Mr. Fell's *Bishop*, 18 ft. 6 in. water-line, was added to the number of the competitors. After some delay on account of the calmness of the day, a strong breeze sprang up from the S.E. The gun was fired at 11.25; and the *Mosquito* led off, closely followed by the *Mayflower*. The latter passed her antagonist at Rawlinson's Nab, and kept the lead during the remainder of the race, being the winner by eleven minutes. The breeze was strong and equally at the south end of the lake, rendering it impossible for the boats to carry square sails before the wind on their return, and at the north end of the lake the yachts were overtaken by a heavy thunderstorm, which tested to the utmost their sailing qualities.

On Thursday, the 21st, the race was for a handsome épergne, given by Mr. G. A. Aufrère. The contending boats were nearly the same as before; but the *Mayflower* was barred out by her previous success; and Mr. Aufrère declined to enter the *Mosquito* for his own cup. The breeze was most favourable and steady from the N.E., and a beautiful and exciting race took place. The *Zephyr* led down the lake and rounded the southern flag-boat the first, followed by the *Bishop*. The latter, however, continually mended her position, and took the lead before she arrived at the Narrows, keeping it till the end of the race, and winning gallantly by about five minutes.

On the first two days of the match the speed of the winning boat brought her so quickly ahead of the other yachts as to render it difficult to represent her in any picturesque composition with them. The final contest for Mr. Aufrère's cup has therefore been adopted for our sketch. On this occasion the *Bishop* and the *Zephyr* appeared to be so closely matched as to excite the intensest interest among the spectators. The victorious *Mayflower* of the two former days is seen with her union-jack hung out, hovering in the background.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 7.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 8.—Transfiguration of our Lord.
TUESDAY, 9.—Sweaborg bombarded, 1855. [1857.
WEDNESDAY, 10.—St. Lawrence. General Nicholson arrived at Delhi.
THURSDAY, 11.—Dog Days end. Half Quarter Day.
FRIDAY, 12.—Grouse Shooting begins. [Established, 1849.
SATURDAY, 13.—Old Lamas Day. Parliamentary Reform Association

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 9, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 4	8 37	9 15	9 56	10 41	11 22	11 59
—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 33	1 2	1 24	1 45	2 5	2 5	2 3

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS, in the new Comedy of THE CONTESTED ELECTION, every Evening. MONDAY, AUGUST 8th, and during the Week, to commence with the A NABOB FOR AN HOUR. After which, THE CONTESTED ELECTION, with OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND. To conclude with the Ballet of HALLOWEEN.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—Last Week but Two of Mr. CHARLES KEAN'S Management at the Theatre, Tuesday, and Wednesday, will be the last two performances of THE CORICAN BROTHERS (commencing at Seven o'clock), after which date this piece will be withdrawn for ever. On Thursday will be revived, and repeated on Friday and Saturday (first time these seven years), George Lova's play of THE WIFE'S SECRET: Sir Walter and Lady Amyot, by Mr. and Mrs. C. Keane. THE SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM every night during the week.

MOLLUM'S GREAT ANGLO-SAXON CIRCUS, ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE.—At the above magnificent place of amusement there is presented to the Public the Great-est Equestrian Entertainment in the World, with an array of almost unparalleled—Clemence, unparalled for grace, beauty, and fearlessness: Josephine, who, as an equestrian, has no peer; Adolphe, Adelaide Sebastian, the great rider, who, upon a horse without saddle or bridle, performs a variety of feats astonishing to behold; Romeo the Wonderful, throwing summersaults over garters, through hoops, &c., in a manner truly surprising; Monsieur Quilient in his celebrated ménage act; Barnes, the champion vaulter of the world; Connor and his talented children; acrobats, athletes, and tight-rope performers. Facing the public jockey; wit and fun by the star clown Jackson and Crozier; all bleeding and forming an array of talent unsurpassed in the annals of equestrianism.—Two performances daily, commencing at Three and Eight p.m.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The new Series of Illustrations, OUR HOME CIRCUIT and SEASIDE STUDIES, every evening (except Saturday) at Eight. Saturday Afternoon at Three. Admission 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured without extra charge at the Gallery and at Cramer, Beale and Co.'s, 301, Regent-street.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM.—OPEN DAILY.—Eight First-class Exhibitions and Entertainments.—Open, Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Half-past Ten. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, 6d.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Dr. Bachhoffer, F.R.S.

THE HEART of the ANDES, by FREDERIC E. CHURCH, Painter of the "Great Fall, Niagara," is being EXHIBITED DAILY, by Messrs. Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Admission 1s.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Portrait Models of Characters of great interest at the present period: His Holiness the Pope, Napoleon III., the Emperor of Austria, the King of Sardinia, the King of Naples, and Garibaldi. Admission, One Shilling; Extra Room, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Ten.

THE BRADFORD TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1859. in aid of the Funds of the BRADFORD INFIRMARY and DISPENSARY, will be held in ST. GEORGE'S HALL, on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th of AUGUST, under the special patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c. PRINCIPAL VOCALISTS.

Soprano: Madame Clara Novello, Madame Lemonnier Sherrington, Mrs. Sunderland, and Mdlle. Trifens. Contralto: Miss Palmer, Miss F. esman, and Madame Xenia Dalia. Tenor: Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilby Cooper, and Signor Giuglini. Bass: Signor Belletti, Mr. Santley, and Signor Badiali. Solo Pianoforte: Miss Arabella Goddard.

The BAND will comprise the whole of the members of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, London.

The CHORUS will consist of the members of the Bradford Festival Choral Society, with additional Soprano and Alto from neighbouring towns, forming altogether an ORCHESTRA OF ABOVE THREE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.

Organist, Mr. Brownsmith. Chorus Master, Mr. W. Jackson. Conductor, Mr. Costa. TUESDAY EVENING, August 23, Haydn's Oratorio, CREATION. WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 24, Handel's Grand DETTINGEN TE DEUM, and a Selection from the Oratorio JUDAS MACABEUS. THURSDAY MORNING, August 25, Mendelssohn's Oratorio, ST. PAUL. FRIDAY MORNING, August 26, Handel's Oratorio, MESSIAH.

THREE GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS will be given on the Evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at which Miss Arabella Goddard will perform the Choral Fantasia of Beethoven, and a Grand Concerto, accompanied by the Full Band, &c., &c.

Forms of Application for Tickets, Programmes, and full particulars may be obtained of the Secretaries, Mr. Charles Woodcock, St. George's Hall, Bradford. HENRY BROWNE (Mayor), Chairman of the General Committee. SAMUEL SMITH, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

BASFORD GRAND RURAL and MUSICAL FETE.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1859, a GRAND RURAL and MUSICAL FETE in aid of the FUNDS for REBUILDING the PARISH CHURCH, will be held in the beautiful and extensive grounds attached to BASFORD HALL, kindly placed at the disposal of the Committee, by Thos. North, Esq.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, The Right Hon. J. E. Denison, M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Robert Clinton, M.P., Charles Paget, Esq., M.P., Viscount Newark, M.P., The Hon. and Rev. J. V. Vernon, W. H. Barrow, Esq., M.P., John Mellor, Esq., M.P., Ven. Archdeacon Wilkins, The Hon. and Rev. C. J. Willoughby, J. T. Woodhouse, Esq., The Rev. Charles Padley, J. T. Edge, Esq., J. C. Wright, Esq., Thomas Norton Esq., J. T. Woodhouse, Esq.

The Celebrated Aeromat, Mr. Henry Coxwell, will make an Ascent, about Five o'clock, in his New and Magnificent Balloon, "The Queen."

The following Bands have been engaged:—The splendid Band of the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry (by kind permission of Colonel Holden), under the direction of Mr. Newham; the celebrated Band of Prince Albert's own Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry (by permission of Colonel Keck), under the direction of Mr. H. Nicholson; and M. Henry Farmer's Quadrille Band. The bands will perform a variety of Operatic Music, as well as Music suitable for Quadrilles, Polkas, Country Dances, &c. A Party of Glee Singers, under the direction of Mr. John Farmer, will be in attendance.

A Fancy Bazaar will be held in a spacious Tent upon the ground. A variety of other Amusements will be provided. Tea and other refreshments will be provided by Mr. Taylor, in spacious Marquee, and at liberal prices.

Passengers will be conveyed to the Park-gates by Special Trains from Leicester, Loughborough, Kegworth, Derby, Mansfield, Boston, Glenfield, Gantham, Nottingham, and all intermediate stations. For further particulars, as to times of departure of Trains, &c., see small bills, or to be obtained of R. B. Spencer, Hon. Secretary; or Thos. Cook, Excursion Manager, Leicester. Gates open at 1.0 p.m.; Admission, 6d.

DAY and SON, Lithographers to the Queen, execute in the best style, on the most reasonable terms, and with dispatch, every description of LITHOGRAPHY, Chromo-Lithography, and Steel and Copper Plate Printing, artistic or commercial. Estimates prepared with promptness.—Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

THE IRON BRIDGE ASSOCIATION, 53, Pall-mall, London, Manufacture and Erect Iron Bridges, Piers, and Wharfs, of every description. Agents required in Brazil, California, New Columbia, Demerara, Mauritius, Mexico, Honduras

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Cirencester.—The next Session commences on Monday, the 8th of August. Early application to the Principal, the Rev. JOHN CONSTABLE, M.A., for admission should be made, as only those Students are admitted whose papers are satisfactory, and for whom there is accommodation.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, supplied to any part of Town or Country, with use of Plate, China, Glass, and everything required. Terms moderate. WIFE'S, Confectioner, Baker-street, Portman-square, W.

THE ENTIRE SERIES of GREAT FOUNTAINS at the CRYSTAL PALACE will be displayed on MONDAY NEXT, at Half-past Four o'clock. Admission, One Shilling only. Doors open at Nine o'clock. The supply of water, being unusually ample for this season of the year, permits of the fullest display of this great object of attraction at the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, August 13:—Monday, open at Nine. FULL DISPLAY of the GREAT FOUNTAINS. Tuesday to Friday, open at Ten. Admission One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Concert. Admission by Season (Tickets, free; or on payment of 2s. 6d.; Children One Shilling. Orchestral Band, Great Organ, and Display of Upper Series of Fountains daily. Military Band in the Grounds from Six till Eight on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. The Flowers in the Palace and Park are now in great profusion and beauty. Masses of brilliant colours from thousands of plants in full bloom meet the eye at every turn. Gymnasium and Swings in the Grounds, free to visitors. Sunday, open at 1.30 to Shareholders gratuitously, by tickets. Season Tickets, One and Two Guineas each, available to the 30th of April, 1860, at the Palace; 2, Exeter Hall; and the usual Agents.

HENRIETTA BROWN'S great Picture of the SISTERS OF MERCY, together with her other works, are NOW ON VIEW at the French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.

RAFFAELLE DRAWINGS, belonging to the University of Oxford, with PHOTOGRAPHS of RAFFAELLE CARTEONS, and other Drawings, will be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum during the month of August.

NEW ART-UNION.—Limited to 5000 Subscribers.—For a Subscription of One Guinea will be given a Set of Seven of the finest Large Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest. Each of the seven given for the Guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed so soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each Subscriber will thereupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or £12s. 6d. for the set of seven; and, as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied upon that before long the set will be worth £7 7s., or more. Specimens may be seen, and Prospectuses obtained, at Day and Son's, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields London.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION at ASTON HALL IS NOW OPEN.

This Exhibition far exceeds in variety and importance any provincial exhibition that has yet been attempted (that at Manchester in 1857, alone excepted), and has received most valuable contributions from

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Board of Admiralty, and many of our leading Nobility and Gentry.

Admission: the Public, 6d.; Shareholders, half-price. Doors open at 10.30 in the morning. Tickets will be sold until 7.45, and the Exhibition will positively close at 8.30 in the evening.

For particulars, see small bills, which will be shortly issued. J. P. TURNER, Chairman of Exhibition Committee. R. W. HAKESWELL, Exhibition Manager.

CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—Further HELP is sought to MAINTAIN this HOSPITAL, which is now FULL, in entire efficiency. PHILIP ROSE Hon. Sec. Bankers, Messrs. Williams, Descon, and Co., 130, Birch-lane.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Life for a Life. By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." In three volumes. Hurst and Blackett.
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide and General Handbook. Illustrated with Local and other Maps. Special Edition. W. J. Adams.
History of the Birds of Europe not Observable in the British Isles. With Coloured Plates. By C. R. Broc. Groombridge and Sons.
Memorials of the History of Knightbridge. With Notices of its Immediate Neighbourhood. By the late H. G. Davis. Russell Smith.
Natural History of Ferns, British and Exotic. Parts 97 and 98. By E. J. Lowe. With Coloured Illustrations. Groombridge and Sons.
Recreative Science: a Monthly Record and Remembrance of Intellectual Observation. No. 1, for August. Groombridge and Sons.
Silk and Scarlet. By the Druid. Rogerson and Tuxford.
The Bravo. New Edition. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. Darley. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
The English Lakes. By Harriet Martineau. Illustrated with Steel Engravings, and a Map Coloured Geologically, &c. Whittaker and Co.; and J. Garnet, Windermere.
The Life of General Garibaldi. Written by Himself. With his Sketches of his Com-

panions-in-Arms, Translated by T. Dwight Sampson Low and Co.
The Italian Cause: its History and its Hopes. Italy's Appeal to a Free Nation. Chapman and Co.
The Northumbrian Abbot. A Tale of the Seventeenth Century. By R. B. Werberton. Saunders, Otley, and Co.
The Official Illustrated Guide to the Lancashire and Carlisle, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Caledonian Railways. By G. Messom. Embellished with 150 Engravings. Smith and Son.
The Official Illustrated Guide to the London and North-Western Railway (including the Chester and Holyhead Line) and all their Branches. By G. Messom. Embellished with 360 Engravings. Smith and Son.
The Spy. New Edition. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. Darley. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
The Pioneers. New Edition. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. Darley. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.
Wool and Woollen Manufacturers of Great Britain: an Historical Sketch of Rise, Progress, and Present Position. By S. Brothers, Piper, Stephenson, and Co. Wyandotté; or, The Hatted Knoll. New Edition. By J. Fenimore Cooper. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. Darley. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1859.

ONE of the strongest arguments against Universal or Manhood Suffrage, employed not only by Conservatives but by many conscientious Liberals, is the bad use made of their liberty by the great mass of British workmen in the matter of "strikes." In these strikes they are almost invariably in the wrong. Their notions on the great principles of Political Economy and Social Science are always vague—generally erroneous, and often hopelessly perverse. The question of the repeal of the Corn Laws met with none of their sympathy; was often violently opposed by them, and was ultimately carried in spite both of their indifference and their hostility. When out on strike they inflict incalculable damage on their employers, as well as misery upon themselves and families. Commonly, after a protracted struggle, they yield to the force of self-imposed hunger and suffering the point or principle which they refused to yield to the force of reason. Ultra-Tories and timid Liberals, loth to intrust political power to such hands, for fear of their ignorance and of their constant hostility to Capital, which they persist in regarding, not as the father who feeds, but as the gigantic fiend who has no other object in existence than that of the ogre in the child's story, "to grind their bones to make his bread"—resolutely resist the efforts of Parliamentary Reformers who would largely extend the suffrage. "If the working classes," say they, "show so little wisdom in the management of their own affairs, how shall they be permitted to manage the affairs of the nation? Working men cry out for liberty, but they would establish the despotism of ignorance and incapacity." As friends of the working classes, and among the number of those who would be glad to see them not simply in possession of the suffrage, but directly represented in the House of Commons by ten, or twelve, or twenty, or any larger number of their own fellows, we regret the prevalence of such arguments against them. But far more do we regret that they so often lend support to such reasoning by the manner in which they attempt to dictate to their employers who after all, are their

best, if not their only, friends. The quarrel of the gasmen with the gas companies, which at the end of last week seemed as if its result would leave London in total darkness for a whole night, to the great terror of the well-disposed, and to the great joy of the thieves and ruffians of every class, was a case in point. The dispute in the building trade, which threatens at the present moment to throw many thousand honest and useful but misguided, men out of work, is another still stronger. The men desire to restrict their labour to nine hours, instead of working ten as at present. The desire is quite legitimate, and the masters do not object to it. If three or four thousand men working each nine hours a day cannot get through the building work that is to be done before the cold weather sets in, the remedy is to take on an additional four or five hundred men, or any larger number that necessity may require. The hands actually employed raise no objection to this course of proceeding, for they are not so unreasonable as to expect to monopolise work, or prevent their unemployed brethren from earning their bread. But they say to their employers, "We shall work nine hours only, but we shall be paid for ten; and, although the result will be that you will be the losers by ten per cent of your present gains, we know that you are able to afford the loss. What is more: you shall afford it, or we will cease to work for you, and do our best to induce the whole trade to join us in this determination." The masters have refused, as a matter of course, and a fight has begun that will possibly ruin many of the weaker among the master builders, and create among the men and their families an amount of misery and demoralisation which it is difficult to estimate, and of which the results will be felt by the ratepayers of every parish in London.

Nobody who has ever watched the easy, nonchalant—not to say dawdling—manner in which such operative builders as bricklayers and plasterers too often go about their work; how often they stop and look about them, or have a talk; how they dally with a job as if they loved it for its own sake, and would be sorry when they had done with it—can doubt that an expedient might be hit upon which would give the men the additional hour of leisure which they claim, without doing injustice to their employers. We think if the men would put a little more power to their elbows—as they easily might, for zeal and goodwill go a long way in such matters—might do quite as much work in nine hours as they now do in ten. If so the difficulty would be at once removed. We shall perhaps be told that this is impossible. If so, the more's the pity; and the war must go on, like the late war in Italy, until both parties shall have had too much of it. Then, perhaps, they will severally count the killed and wounded, and make a peace, or a truce, that will neither prove nor settle the point in dispute.

But, while we cannot agree with the men in the suicidal course they have adopted, let us give a word of caution to the masters. If the men exhibit passion instead of reason, it is not for the masters to imitate the bad example. In a manifesto or statement which they have published in the daily journals the master builders state that all their establishments will be closed on the 6th (this day), and will not be reopened until the men in Messrs. Trollope's establishment—the men who originally led the movement and commenced the strike—shall have returned to their employment. This conduct is most foolish and reprehensible, and tends to make a strike general which might otherwise have remained partial. More than this, it may inflict cruel injustice upon men not connected with the strike at all, and who only desire to do their work in peace, and to remain in the service where they may, perhaps, have been working for years. Let the masters look to it. Public support and sympathy will be on their side only so long as they prove themselves worthy of both by their adherence to just principles. A different course of proceeding will but prolong the struggle that threatens to be but too protracted, even if one of the parties commit no mistake in its management.

THE COURT.

The Court remains at Osborne, and is not expected to leave for Scotland until the week after next. On Friday so'nigh the Queen held a Privy Council at Osborne, at which her Majesty received at audiences his Excellency Prince Camille and the Prince d'Ortagnon, on a special mission from the King of Naples; Lord Napier, on his return from Washington; and Sir John Bowring, on his return from China. After the Council her Majesty drove to Carisbrook Castle, and visited the Roman remains lately discovered in that neighbourhood.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Leiningen, embarked on board the *Fairy*, and cruised to Spithead. Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, accompanied by Prince Adolphus of Mecklenburg, went to Portsmouth, and were present at the launch of the frigate *Dacchante*. Prince Alfred dined in the evening with the officers of the Royal yacht. The Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres visited the Queen. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, and Lord and Lady Colville, dined with her Majesty. Sir James Clark and Dr. Baly arrived at Osborne to-day.

On Sunday the Queen and the Prince Consort, Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Hohenlohe, and Princess Leiningen, attended Divine service at Whippingham Church.

On Monday the Queen took an early walk, accompanied by the Princess Hohenlohe. Afterwards her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and the Princesses Helena and Louise, took a carriage drive in the vicinity of Osborne.

On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena, rode out on horseback. The Prince and Princess Leiningen, and Capt. the Hon. Joseph Dehman and Mrs. Denman, were included in her Majesty's dinner party.

On Wednesday the Queen and the Prince Consort embarked on board the *Fairy* for a cruise. Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, and Princess Helena accompanied her Majesty. The Princess Hohenlohe Schillingfurst and the Earl and Countess of Clarendon arrived on a visit.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Captain Du Plat has succeeded Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge entertained the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary, at dinner on Tuesday evening at his apartments at St. James's Palace. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary have left town for the Duchess's château near Frankfurt. The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz take their departure for Germany next week.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France has arrived at Albert-gate House from a brief visit to Paris.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister left town on Monday evening, to meet the Countess Bernstorff at Ostend, where the Count and Countess purpose sojourning for a month.

The Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley arrived in St. James's-square on Saturday, from passing the race week with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly on Saturday evening at Cambridge House.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Hon. Patrick Plunket (fourth son of the late Lord Plunket), a Judge in the Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland, died on Monday at Kingstown, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Nathaniel Richard Clarke, Esq., Serjeant-at-Law, and Judge of the Court for the South Staffordshire district, expired at Wolverhampton on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, who played a very conspicuous part in the Irish rebellion of 1848, and who was compelled to make his escape to the United States, is now on a visit to Dublin.

At the Derby Assizes, last week, there was an action of slander—Watson v. Cheate—the defendant having said that Watson was not worth 3s. 6d., and that he had a bit of land which he called his own, but "that there was a monkey on it, with a big tail that reached all round it," meaning that it was mortgaged. There was a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £5.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE AT SHEFFIELD.—About ten o'clock on Monday night James Linley, sawgrinder, was shot while sitting at the Crown Inn, Scotland-street. The ball entered his left temple, and lodged behind the eye. He is expected to die. Linley has previously been shot at, and attempts have been made to blow up his house, and he has now, it is thought, been shot for refusing to join the Sawgrinders' Union.

A MAN SHOT BY HIS SON.—At Bridport, on Thursday week, Mr. Balson was shot by his son, a boy about ten or eleven years of age. Mr. Balson and his wife were up-stairs preparing for a walk, and the boy was in the same room waiting for them. In a playful manner he took up a gun, and said, "Which of you shall I shoot?" At the same moment he pointed it at his father and pulled the trigger. The gun was loaded, and the contents entered the cheek of Mr. Balson, who fell dead instantly.

TWO FIRES HAVE OCCURRED in the past week in Wiltshire and Oxfordshire. The first was at a village called Buttermere, and arose in a shed belonging to Mr. Hissey. It blazed with great fury, and in the space of a few minutes ignited other buildings and cottages. The distress in the village is very great, as more than fifty persons—men, women, and children—are without homes, and all their little property has been consumed. On Thursday week a fire took place at Crowell, a hamlet in Oxfordshire. Thirteen houses and cottages were burnt to the ground. About seventy persons, including men, women, and children, are thrown into distress by this fire.

THE RYEDALE AND PICKERING LYTH AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION'S EXHIBITION took place at Pickering, on Thursday week, and fully sustained the reputation which it has already gained. The number of entries was a diminution upon those of the last three years, there being fewer exhibitors of cattle, sheep, and poultry, but a considerable increase of implements. Lord Feversham, the Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P., and a large number of the gentry of the district were present at the show, as well as at the dinner which was held in the afternoon. The Hon. W. E. Duncombe, M.P., was appointed president of the society for the ensuing year.

DRIFFIELD AND EAST RIDING AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The sixth annual exhibition of this association was held at Driffield, on Friday week. More than 1000 entries were made, and prizes to the amount of £350 were given away. There were 347 entries of poultry alone, whilst the entries for horses were not only very numerous, but their quality was of a very high character, one gentleman exhibiting twenty first-class hunters. The entries of sheep, cattle, and pigs were also remarkably good, whilst in the implements there was not only an increase but also a variety of improvements in their manufacture.

UNITED WESLEYAN FREE CHURCHES.—The annual meeting of these churches took place last week at Sheffield. The Rev. J. Mann was elected president; and the Rev. R. Eckett, the late president, was elected secretary. The meeting, about 130 in number, has been employed in examining the candidates for the ministry, appointing financial and other committees for the year, and in the discussion of various important questions, among which were the home-mission system, and the amalgamation of the two hymn-books at present in use. The latter question was referred to a committee. This week the ordination of those received into full connection will take place, and other portions of the business appertaining to the assembly will be discharged.

FATAL COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last an accident occurred at High Heworth Colliery, by which two lives were lost. The master shifter, George Swinney, and two men named Mould and Dixon, were employed in the shaft suspended in the cage making some repairs, when a portion of the brattice gave way, and came down upon them, breaking the chain of the cage, causing it to hang on one side. Swinney clutched hold of the chain and hung there till he was rescued. Dixon and Mould fell to the bottom of the pit (a distance of 200 yards), and Dixon's body, coming in contact with a bunting, was cut completely in two. Mould's body was found at the bottom of the pit, headless.

OPENING OF A NEW WET DOCK AT THE PORT OF SILLOTH.—The ceremony of opening the new wet dock at the port of Silloth was performed by Sir James Graham, on Wednesday, under the most auspicious circumstances. The dock is about 600 feet long by 300 wide, with two pairs of entrance-gates, having 60 feet of opening; and at high water of spring tides it will contain 25 feet of water. There is a magnificent jetty extending for 1000 feet into the sea, and the jetty and the quay walls are connected by rails with the railway station. Although the Silloth undertaking is as yet a speculation, there is every reason to believe that, if the same spirit and energy which has hitherto characterised the efforts of the promoters be continued, Silloth will ere long become a flourishing seaport.

OUTRAGE ON BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP AT LIVERPOOL.—Andrew Adam Davis, second mate of the American ship *Helen Foster*, was charged before the Birkenhead magistrates on Monday with an outrage upon two Austrian seamen, who, in order to escape the prisoner's violence, had leaped into the river, and, while one narrowly escaped drowning, it was believed on Sunday evening that the other, Antonio Forsi, had perished. After great exertions, however, and almost dead from exhaustion, Forsi contrived to reach the shore at a place about three miles from the scene of the outrage. Fortunately for the prisoner he thus escaped an indictment for murder, and was fined 40s. and costs for the assault.

ASHTON DISTRICT INFIRMARY.—The foundation-stone of the Ashton-under-Lyne District Infirmary was laid on Saturday evening last by the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, the member for the borough, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. The movement for the erection of this building commenced with a bequest of £10,000 from the late Mr. Samuel Oldham, of Oak View, near Ashton. Within fifteen months of that gentleman's death £20,000 additional was raised by public subscription. The first outlay, however, is not to exceed £2000, and the building is to be only two stories high. Thirty competitors sent in designs, and the first premium of £100 was awarded to Mr. Joseph Lindley, architect, of Ashton. The architecture will be of Elizabethan character, and the building is to consist chiefly of a central group of offices surrounding an open quadrangle, with wards extending on each side in two wings from the principal front, and two oblique wings in the rear. The latter portion is reserved for future erection. The main front will be 280 feet in length. Each ward will contain ten beds, with more than 2000 cubic feet of air-space allowed to each bed, and lighted by twelve windows. Care has been taken to shut off each of the wards as much as possible from the rest of the building, and to keep the central quadrangle clear of obstruction. The site, given by the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, is at Chamber Hills, adjoining Fountain street. It is nearly a mile to the south-east of the Ashton Townhall. The ground is high and open, and the infirmary will be easy of approach.

BURGLARIES BY A WARDER OF CHATHAM PRISON.—At the Maidstone Assizes, on Saturday last, William Weir was charged upon five indictments with burglary. Weir had formerly been in the 95th Regiment, and served during the Crimean war, and received clasp for the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. His conduct as a soldier was most excellent, and upon the return of the regiment to England he was appointed to the L division of police, and received a high testimonial of character from Sir R. Mayne upon his leaving the force to take the situation of warder at the Chatham prison. At Chatham, where he remained thirteen months, he conducted himself in such an exemplary manner as to gain the entire confidence of his superiors, and at the time of his apprehension he had been promoted to the rank of barrack-sergeant on foreign service, and was about to proceed to Plymouth to receive instruction in his duties. During the last few weeks several burglaries had taken place at Chatham, and the inquiries made by Mr. Everest, the superintendent of police stationed at Chatham, led him to suspect the prisoner; but his position, and the estimation in which he appeared to be held by those acquainted with him, deterred him at first from taking active proceedings. On the night of the 12th of July the premises of a beer-shop-keeper at Gillingham were broken into and a workbox and other articles stolen, and on the 15th the prisoner and his wife were about to leave Chatham to proceed to Plymouth. Just as the train was about to start, Everest asked the prisoner if he had any objection to his luggage being examined, and he said he had not, and Everest examined some boxes that were pointed out to him, but found nothing that would justify him in detaining the prisoner. Immediately after the train had started, the officer ascertained that on the previous day several packages had been sent to the station addressed to the prisoner, which were to have been sent on to London by the goods train, and upon Everest examining these packages he found a portion of the produce of no less than five different burglaries that had been recently committed. He also found a double-barrelled pistol loaded with slugs, some chisels that corresponded in size with the marks upon some premises that had been broken open, a centrepiece, and a dark lantern. The property taken by the prisoner appeared to be of the most trumpery description, and of very small value, and he did not appear to have sold any portion of the articles that had been stolen. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE PHOENIX TRIALS IN BELFAST.—On Tuesday, at the County Antrim Assizes in Belfast, the Phoenix prisoners were, after some discussion, discharged on their own recognisances, Judge Christian concurring in the course adopted by the Crown.

A PLEASANT LOCALITY.—It seems by the plan accompanying Mr. John Leigh's report to the Nuisance Committee of the Manchester Council, relative to the stench that prevails in Ardwick, that there are in the district inspected—one manufactory for artificial manure, one print-work, one dyework, one manufactory of grease, one of gum, one of oilcloth, one of soap, one of turpentine, one of size, two of alum, three of pottery, four tanneries, and sixteen chemical manufactories of various kinds!

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A ROPERY.—On Monday a young woman, named Sera Ann Burlinson, was engaged at Messrs. Douglass and Co.'s patent ropery, Sunderland, when her right hand became entangled amongst the machinery, and before the engine could be stopped her hand was nearly torn off, and her arm severely lacerated. She was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where she lies in a precarious state.

COURT-MARTIAL.—On Tuesday a court-martial was held on board H.M.S. *Impregnable* flag-ship, in the Hamoaze, Devonport, on Mr. Frederick Kirkham, late master and pilot of H.M.S. *Gladiator*, on the charge that he was, on or about the evening of the 27th day of July, not sober, and unfit to be intrusted with his duties as master of the said steam-ship. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed her Majesty's service.

THE ABERDEEN MUSIC HALL.—The directors of this hall, says a local journal, have resolved on inaugurating their new building by a grand musical festival, which, we believe, is now settled to take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th of October next. The performances are to consist of Mendelssohn's sublime oratorio of "St. Paul," and a miscellaneous concert.

RURAL FETE AT BASILDON PARK.—The annual fête in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund attached to the Great Western Railway was, by the kindness of Mrs. Morrison, held on Tuesday week in the delightful park at Basildon, near Pangbourne. The weather was fine, the company numerous, and the amusements all that could be desired. The receipts will materially benefit the Widows' Society.

STATUTE FAIRS.—Earl Ducie presided, on Saturday last, at a meeting held in Gloucester for the purpose of devising some substitute for "statute fairs." It was resolved to establish a general system of registration by opening a register-office for agricultural servants in every parish, to be connected with central offices in Gloucester, and such other towns as may be deemed most convenient. By way of compensating the labourers, it was agreed on all hands that a general holiday should be given once a year, on some day to be fixed—this to be accepted in lieu of the "mop" holiday.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SCOTLAND.—The general meeting of shareholders of the Western Bank was held on Monday, at Glasgow. The inspector's report was read, to the effect that the infirmities of the liquidators were accurately set forth in their statement. The report by the committee of shareholders was also read, detailing the mode adopted in granting discharges to those partners who were unable to pay up their calls in full. The committee also referred to the proposal by Mr. James Dunlop to pay a portion of the shareholders £30 a share at once, in addition to any prospective surplus beyond that sum that might accrue at the final winding up of the bank, on condition that they were exonerated from all further claims. The committee considered that the proposal should not be agreed to, as the affairs of the bank would yield upwards of £30 in the ordinary course of winding up. The three reports were unanimously agreed to, and there was not even an attempt at an amendment on the part of the directors and their friends as to the rejection of Mr. Dunlop's proposal.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AT MANCHESTER.—"Some six months ago," says the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday, "Mr. Walker, of Bridge-street, Manchester, established an Industrial Institute for this city, his object being to give employment to discharged prisoners, and, by a course of judicious instruction, to win the offender from the paths of vice, and ultimately to send him forth to the world a 'new creature.' We are glad to find that Mr. Walker has been eminently successful in his scheme of mercy, and we heartily rejoice that our public men have been so thoroughly convinced of the importance of the institution that they have resolved that its management shall be transferred to a committee representing the public. It is proposed to raise a guarantee fund of £1000; and it was stated at a meeting held yesterday that annual subscriptions to the amount of about £400 would be required to carry out the objects of the institution. We have no doubt that the sum stated will be immediately forthcoming."

COWARDLY ATTACK ON MR. WORTLEY.—On Monday evening, after addressing a meeting of the Conservatives at Wakefield, the Right Hon. J. S. Wortley had occasion to leave the Strafford Arms to go to the Electric Telegraph Office. He was guarded by the Chief Constable, Inspector Frost, and several other officers, and, when returning to the hotel, some ruffian threw a heavy piece of lead at the right hon. gentleman, inflicting a severe wound on his forehead, the blood from which streamed down his face. He was conveyed into the inn, and a surgeon sent for, who dressed the wound. Mr. Wortley remained in a stunned condition for about an hour, but recovered sufficiently to enable him to leave Wakefield by the ten p.m. train. A reward of £25 has been offered for the apprehension of the cowardly scoundrel who perpetrated this outrage.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Four men engaged a few days since gathering samphire in Lea Marsh, about four miles from Preston, were surprised by the rapid advance of the tide, which cut off their retreat. The tide speedily covered the spot upon which the men were standing, and continued to rise until it reached the necks of the shortest and the arm-pits of the taller men, the waves and spray being continually beaten over their heads. Fortunately the tide rose no higher, and as soon as the water was seen to be receding all present began to breathe more freely. It was not, however, until nearly three hours had elapsed that assistance could reach them. When the water had fallen as low as their waists, a young man came up who volunteered to swim to their rescue. He took with him a bottle of rum, with which the men were revived, and enabled with his assistance to reach the shore.

A WEALTHY BEGGAR.—On Sunday morning last an old man, named James Barnett, was found dead on the floor of his house, 37, Sanson-street, Sunderland. Deceased was formerly a seaman, but for some years past has gone about selling sticks and begging. For a few days previous to his death he had been unwell, and the neighbours called in Mr. Waterston, a surgeon. He was also visited for the purpose of religious instruction by the Rev. Richard Skipsy, to whom some of the neighbours conveyed their suspicions that the old man had money in his possession. The rev. gentleman urged the deceased to speak the truth, and, if he had money, to make a will. The deceased, with great reluctance, confessed he had considerable sums both in the house and in the savings bank. He promised to make a will on Monday, but death prevented him accomplishing his purpose. After his death search was made, and in a box on which the deceased usually slept was found in gold £198, silver 18s. 10d., and a savings-bank book with deposits to his credit of £197 9s. 8d., making a total of £396 8s. 1d. The deceased lived in a most miserable way, and was much indebted to many of the neighbours for his daily bread. He was clothed with cast-off garments from gentlemen at whose houses he was a beggar or stick-seller, although he had good clothes of his own lying moth-eaten in boxes and drawers.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY OF A ROBBERY.—At the Liverpool Police Court, on Tuesday, a Belgian youth, named Getie, about nineteen years of age, and a pawnbroker, named Woods, were charged, the former with stealing, and the latter with fraudulently receiving, a fur-trimmed coat, valued at £12, the property of Joseph Bendino, the keeper of a notorious coffee-house in Lime-street. Early in the present year Getie suddenly left the employment of Bendino, taking with him the abovementioned coat, and, though the usual notices were left with all the pawnbrokers, &c., of the town, nothing could be heard of it. In the meantime Getie went to London, and obtained a situation as page at 40, Leicester-square, and a few days since he left his situation, taking with him money and other property valued at £200. Strangely enough, he came to Liverpool and walked straight to Bendino's, having doubtless heard that Bendino had disposed of his business. Bendino, however, was on the spot when Getie entered his house, and, having heard that the Liverpool police "wanted" him for the London robbery, he at once gave him into custody. The greater part of the stolen property was found upon Getie, who also confessed that he had pledged Bendino's coat with Woods, which was found to be the case. Getie was ordered to be sent to the police authorities in London, and Woods was remanded.

TWO DEATHS under very singular circumstances have recently taken place. On Friday week a young man named Hobbs was shrimp-catching at Stokes Bay, near Gosport, and took in his net a small whiting. It is a custom with fishermen, if they have no boat, to bite the heads of fish to prevent their escape; and on this occasion the man was about to do so, when the whiting slipped from his fingers and darted into his mouth with such force as to be completely jammed in the gullet. The poor fellow struggled fearfully until death put an end to his sufferings.—A servant girl named Elizabeth Bond has met her death in an extraordinary manner at Dawlish, Devon. In the passage of her mistress's house was a swing, with which during the day the children amused themselves, and which, when not in use, was fastened a little on one side, in order to keep the passage free from obstruction. Beneath the sitting-board of the swing was a loop or noose, to enable the children while swinging to rest their feet. One evening recently her mistress went into the passage, and found the girl lying almost at full length upon the ground, face downwards, with her head resting in the noose below the board and quite dead. At the inquest the surgeon who was called in said she must have fallen in a perfectly healthy state, and her neck being caught in the noose produced dislocation of the vertebra and instant death.

THE SHREWSBURY ESTATES.—The *Chester Chronicle* announces that the control of the Shrewsbury estates has been given up to the Earl of Shrewsbury by Lord Edward Howard's trustees. It is understood, however, says that journal, that the noble Earl takes possession subject to an agreement to render an account of the revenues, should the judgment of the law courts require such a proceeding. This addition to Lord Shrewsbury's annual income will amount to something like £30,000.

ARCHITECTURAL AND STATUARY IMPROVEMENTS IN LIVERPOOL.—The new library and museum, erected, at an expense of £30,000, by Mr. W. Brown (late M.P. for South Lancashire), is now rapidly advancing towards completion. It is in the Corinthian style, well proportioned, and a fine example of the order, and will be a great improvement to a part of the town hitherto much neglected in this respect. It has been proposed to remove the statue of King George III. from its present site in London-road to the front of the new library and museum, and to place the statue of Wellington, for which a large amount of money was subscribed recently, in London-road; but this proposal was referred back by the council for further consideration. The new public offices which have been erected in the vicinity of the new library form an additional architectural feature of interest in this neighbourhood, and, when completed, will tend to concentrate and simplify the transactions of municipal, police, and other business.

ELECTION SATURDAY AT ETON COLLEGE.—The annual festivities connected with Election Saturday took place at Eton College on Saturday last, according to ancient custom. In the morning the Provost gave a sumptuous breakfast, at his residence, to a large circle of the nobility and gentry. The chief attraction of the day, however, was the delivery of the speeches which took place, according to ancient custom, in the upper school-room, which, some time before the time appointed for the commencement, was filled by the nobility and gentry, the gallery at the upper end being reserved for ladies. At twelve o'clock the Rev. Dr. Hawkey, Provost of Eton, accompanied by the two "posers" and the Provost of King's College, the Bishop of Oxford, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Right Hon. Mr. Walpole, and the fellows and masters of Eton, entered the school-room, and the speeches immediately commenced, and were delivered with great effect in the following order, all the speakers being attired in the usual Court costume:—Burr, in *M. Antonium—Cicero*. Langham, Hamlet; Gardon, *Ghost—Shakespeare*. Bosanquet, *ma*, K.S., *Alex—Sophocles*. James, K.S., *Brutus*; Hoare, *max*, Cassius—*Shakespeare*. Lubbock, *max*, Lord Strafford—*Hume*. Mr. Duncan, *ma*, Wallenstein; Bosanquet, *Wrangle—Schiller*. Carter, *ma*, K.S., *Chorus*; Ainger, K.S., *Diogenes*; Aristophanes. Johnstone, Harpagon; Gardon, *Commissaire*, Wynne, Maitre Jacques—*Molière*. Young, *ma*, Canning. At three o'clock the company connected with the college, together with the King's scholars, assembled in the college hall, where a sumptuous entertainment was provided for them. The college graces *ante* and *post prandium* were chanted with fine effect by the seventy King's scholars, assisted by the choir of Eton College and of the Chapel Royal of St. George. After dinner the loving-cup was passed round, and the company then adjourned to the election-hall, where they partook of dessert, and drank the customary loyal collegiate toasts. At six o'clock the company began to assemble in the Brocas, and shortly before seven the boats were manned by their respective crews, when they pulled to Windsor-bridge, and then left for Surley Hall. The band of the Scots Fusilier Guards preceded the boats. The crews landed on the opposite side of Surley Hall, and partook of an *al fresco* repast, provided by Mr. Johnson, of the White Hart Hotel, Windsor. After drinking the usual customary toasts they remained their boats and returned to Windsor, where they arrived at half-past nine o'clock, and were received with loud cheers by the numerous spectators who lined the bridge and every available spot in the vicinity. Here they continued pulling to the Cobler and round the Eyott till ten o'clock, during which time a brilliant display of fireworks took place, after which the band struck up the National Anthem, and the happy crews returned to the college.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
at 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.	RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Thermometer at 5 a.m.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum at 5 a.m.	General Direction.	
July 27	30.066	67.2	60.7	81	6-10	60.2	SW. WSW. W.	Miles 302
" 28	30.092	69.2	59.1	72	7	63.2	SW. WSW. WSW.	246
" 29	30.008	67.3	58.4	74	10	63.0	W. WSW. WSW.	184
" 30	29.887	63.9	58.1	83	8	59.1	NNW. ESE.	118
" 31	29.687	65.7	55.0	70	4	62.0	SSW. W. WSW.	387
Aug. 1	29.915	63.5	61.4	66	5	55.5	SSW. SW.	402
" 2	30.073	63.2	51.6	68	7	51.4	SSW. SW.	213

Mr. Bayle St. John, the well-known author, died on Monday last. The design selected by Lord John Manners for a new Foreign Office has been thrown overboard by the present Government.

The Queen has nominated Viscount Eversley to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

George Porter Athill, Esq., has been appointed to be Chief Justice of the Island of St. Lucia.

Mr. Reginald Paddy has been approved of by the Queen as Consul at Singapore for the King of Denmark.

The Rev. Joseph Woolley has been appointed to be one of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; and it is ordered that his appointment bear date the 1st day of April, 1853.

Mr. Labouchere has taken farewell of the constituency of Taunton, which he has represented for thirty years, her Majesty having signified her intention of calling the right hon. gentleman to the Upper House.

The War Office having deemed it necessary to constitute a new corps of attendants at the military hospitals, for the better care of the sick and wounded soldiers, a new corps is to be raised, which will be called the Army Hospital Corps.

It appears that the Government contemplate carrying out certain suggested alterations in the issue of the smaller coins by the introduction of coins of bronze or mixed metal, a bill having just been introduced to render all existing enactments which are applicable to the current copper coin applicable to coins of the new description.

DREADFUL MASSACRE AT BORNEO.—Intelligence has been received of a brutal massacre of the Europeans at Banjarmassing, on the south coast of Borneo. It appears that for some time past great discontent existed among the natives at the election of the new Sultan, who was not the lineal descendant of their late ruler, but had been adopted by him as a son; and a conspiracy was formed to depose him, unknown to the Dutch Resident, Count Benthien Fecklenburg Rheda. At the head of the conspiracy was a certain Aling, a native of Murang, who aspired to the sovereignty of Banjarmassing, calling himself, in his proclamations, by the style and title of Radja Kuning. On the breaking out of the conspiracy, a general massacre of the Europeans was to take place. The flag of the conspirators was unfurled on May 1, and the European workmen employed in the coal mines of Julia Hermina, belonging to a joint-stock company, and situated near Kalangan, were suddenly attacked, overpowered, and brutally murdered, with the exception of two or three women, who managed to conceal themselves with their children. An attack was then made on the establishment at Pangeran, but the assailants had to draw off with some loss, having met with a very warm reception. In other parts of the island the massacre of the Europeans was general and simultaneous. Amongst the unfortunate victims of this brutal and wholesale murder, which, if not so numerous, was as deeply laid as the revolting massacre of Cawnpore or Lucknow, are five German missionaries (Messrs. Hammer, Rott, Wiegand, Kind, and Hofmeister), with their wives and children. The total number of Europeans murdered and missing is between seventy and eighty. Most providentially, Colonel Andreson had arrived a few days previously (April 28), with a detachment of one hundred and fifty men of the 9th battalion, to relieve Count Benthien, of the Civil Government, as Resident, and to take the military command of the station. This probably preserved Tatus, the chief town of Banjarmassing, from a similar horrible fate; but a party of fifty men, sent for the protection of Pangeran, were intercepted by a strong band of rebels, and obliged to return. Orders were immediately afterwards dispatched by the Resident to send over the other five companies of the 9th battalion, some artillery, and half a company of sappers, by the Dutch war-steamer *Montrado* and *Arduano*, to Banjarmassing, as a reinforcement and protection. Later accounts had been received from Pangeran, stating that the little band of Europeans shut up there were defending themselves most heroically, and had successfully withstood and driven back the assailants ten different times. Great complaints had been made against the Government, or at least against the Resident, for not affording the workmen of the coal mining company the protection they were promised by their charter, and the Governor-General had ordered an official investigation to be made, with a view of ascertaining whether these charges had any foundation. The following also were among the victims of this cold-blooded outrage:—Mr. Wijnmalen and family (except the three youngest children), Mr. and Mrs. Motley and child (English), Dr. Hinzinger, Messrs. Van Hercken, Eisenger, Brood, and other European residents.—*China Telegraph*.



WINDERMERE REGATTA.—THE RACE ON THE THIRD DAY FOR MR. AUFRERE'S CUP.—SEE PAGE 113.



GENERAL VINOY, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE FOURTH CORPS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

GENERAL VINOY.

THE Portrait of General Vinoy which accompanies the present notice is due to the talented pencil of that remarkable battle-painter, M. Beaucé, who has presented us also in the same drawing with the Portraits of the General's Aides-de-Camp, and of the favourite charger which carried him safely throughout the battle of Solferino.

General Vinoy was born a soldier, and is the personification of

those loyal and vigorous military types who begin their career by carrying a knapsack, and whose cartouche-box is often said to inclose the bâton of a Marshal. Destined by his family for a widely-different avocation, the young Vinoy had pursued a course of serious and pacific studies; but, becoming an orphan, the influence which he had obeyed in spite of his personal taste ceased to operate on his will, and he at once took to the profession of arms. The time was past for entering a military college, so he began as a volunteer, and

accepted gaily the rough trials attending the life of a common soldier. The expedition to Algiers in 1830 furnished him with the first occasion for distinguishing himself; and after the battle of Haoueli he received, as a recompense for his gallant conduct and a couple of wounds, the officer's epaulet and the cross of the Legion of Honour.

Returning to France, the young Sub-Lieutenant was not long in perceiving that the school of African fight was necessary to develop

and improve in him those sterling military qualities of which he has since been called upon to give so many bright proofs; so in 1836 he entered at his own request, with the rank of Lieutenant, into a corps but then recently formed, the Foreign Legion, which was the rendezvous of all young officers desirous of learning the art of war, and which has since become for France a rich nursery of distinguished Generals. From this time up to 1854, with the exception of a few short visits to France, General Vinoy did not leave Africa, where he acquired, through his skill and bravery, nearly all his promotions.

In 1852 he was Colonel of the 54th Regiment of the Line. Two regiments of Zouaves were then being created, and Marshal Saint Arnaud, who in the Foreign Legion had highly appreciated the capacity of his youthful comrade, offered to Vinoy the task of organising one of the new regiments. He formed, out of the best elements he could collect, the 2nd Regiment, that magnificent body of men which has taken so glorious a part in most of the recent French campaigns. The campaign of Babors, which he made at the head of this brave regiment in 1853, obtained for him the rank of Brigadier-General.

The war with Russia offered to General Vinoy a field in which he was called upon to render fresh services to his country. At the beginning of 1854 Marshal St. Arnaud appointed him to the command of a brigade in the first division of the Crimean expeditionary army. The battle of the Alma and the siege of Sebastopol gave him the desired opportunity for increasing the lustre of his military reputation. At Balaclava he was sent to the support of the English troops, and remained during the winter which followed that battle side by side with the fine regiments of Highlanders, defending the lines in concert with the brave General who has since covered himself with glory in India, and forming with that great warrior one of those intimate friendships which are based on mutual confidence and esteem.

The assault on the Malakoff will ever be considered as the finest passage in the career of General Vinoy. He was one of the first to enter that work with his brigade, which formed part of M. Mahon's division. The General captured the gorge of this formidable redoubt, and maintained his position notwithstanding the desperate attempts of the Russians to retake it. The rank of General of Division was his reward for this achievement.

On his return to France, after the Crimean campaign, the Emperor confided to him the command of a division of the army of Paris. But on the first indication of war he asked his Sovereign's permission to serve under his Majesty's orders, and to lead into Italy the brave regiments whose confidence he possessed. There he has been enabled to display, on a grand scale, all the qualities of a clever commander. Calmness, sang-froid, intelligence, the instinct and the science of war, have distinguished him in the highest degree. The battle-fields of Magenta and Solferino have given him the opportunity for putting the last stamp on his military reputation; and the various Imperial bulletins have paid a brilliant tribute of praise to the gallant conduct of the second division of the 4th corps-d'armée. At Magenta Vinoy's troops were the first to arrive to the support of the Imperial Guard, and made so great a gap in the enemy's ranks that the Austrians could not fill it up again. Here our General had a horse killed under him. At Solferino the Vinoy division manoeuvred in front of the enemy's left with as much order as if on parade, ably supported by the forty pieces of cannon under the command of General Soleille, and by repeated charges of cavalry; but the obstinate resistance of the enemy upon this ground, disputed inch by inch, could not stop the victorious progress of General Vinoy's troops.

At the beginning of the Italian campaign General Vinoy was Commander of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the Order of the Bath, and Commander of the Orders of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus. After the battle of Magenta the Emperor conferred upon him the badge of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

Such is the short summary of the military life of the brave General whose Portrait we have given. His name will henceforth occupy a bright page in the annals of the French army, of which he is one of the glories.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Henry John Telford, Esq., of Billiter-street, London, and Widmore, Kent, was proved in the principal registry on the 10th of July by Charles Telford, Esq., the brother—power reserved to Charles Williams Allen, Esq., the other executor—the personality sworn under £70,000. He has bequeathed £10,000 to Charles Telford and his wife during their joint lives, and has also left to his said brother for his life his estates at Beverley, in Yorkshire, and at his decease to his nephew, the only son of his brother, and to his issue; leaves to each of his three sisters a legacy of £2,000; and to his cousin, Elizabeth Kinder, a legacy of £5,000. The will is dated 16th July, 1845, and he died on the 10th of June, 1859.

The will of Major Edward Montagu Davenport, of her Majesty's 66th Regiment, who died at Bangalore, in the East Indies, on the 31st of December last, was proved in London, on the 21st of July, by John Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., and Alexander Nisbett, M.D., the joint executors. The testator made his will on the eve of leaving England for India, and it is dated the 18th of August, 1857; and on the 31st of the same month, when at sea, on board H.M. steam-ship the *Queen of the South*, he executed a codicil, which was witnessed by Capt. Gore and Capt. Dunbar, both of the 66th. He has bequeathed his books and furniture to his wife. The executors are to invest all other property and effects, and pay the interest to his wife for her life, and then to the children, should they attain twenty-one; otherwise, on her decease, he bequeaths the same to his brother, Edmund S. Davenport, for his life, and then to his eldest surviving son.

The will of the Rev. William Harris Murch, D.D., formerly Theological Tutor of Stepney College, but lately residing at Bath, was proved in London, on the 2nd instant, by his two sons, William Henry Murch and the Rev. Spencer Murch, and the Rev. William Henry Griffith, B.A., Head Master of the Proprietary School, Taunton, the joint executors. The will was made on the 11th of June, 1859. He has bequeathed to his wife £250 a year and the furniture, and has left to his son William Henry his houses and estates at Honiton, Devonshire; and to his son Spencer he leaves his ground-rents and estates at Bristol, his shares in the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company, and bonds on the Bath Turnpike Trusts. He also bequeaths to him the timepiece given to him by the students of Stepney College whilst he was Theological Tutor there, as well as the Bible presented to him by the Board of Baptist Ministers; and leaves him all his manuscripts, but forbids their being published. His books are to be divided between his two sons, who are the residuary legatees. To the treasurer of the Particular Baptist Fund he has left a legacy of £50, to be applied to the Baptist College, Regent's Park.

Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., formerly Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, died on the 9th of March last, intestate, leaving property in England valued at £4000. Letters of administration were granted on the 21st of July to Lawrence Oliphant, Esq., his son and only child, Lady Oliphant having renounced the grant.

ARMSTRONG'S LONG RANGE.—A few days ago (says the *Athenaeum*) we saw the range and accuracy of the new Armstrong gun tested in a way which demands a note. Cooling ourselves on the Essex coast, near the artillery practising-ground, we were asked to see the firing, and while this goes slowly and solemnly on one of them spies a flight of geese far out to sea. "There—they light on yon sandbank!" Up go a dozen glasses. Yes; there they flicker in the sun, grey and white, mere specks in the blue sea air. Load the gun—load at the breech—poise—touch—bang! Boat off there to the sands! A signal tells the tale. The shot has struck the swarm—a life is taken from the flight, and this at six miles seven furlongs from the mouth of the gun! A shot as well aimed from Primrose's Hill should hit the ball on Greenwich Observatory, or, if fired from Richmond Park, should bring down a rider in Rotten-row. Here is a fact worth the attention of those Austrian engineers who have just come to London to study our new artillery, and learn how to defend Verona against the Frank.

WRECK ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—In the course of Sunday night or Monday morning a lamentable shipwreck took place on the Goodwin Sands to a foreign barque, and every soul belonging to her, it is feared, perished. During the night it blew a gale from the S.W., and a heavy sea was running. At daybreak on Monday morning the boatmen of a Margate lugger observed the wreck of a barque on the Goodwin. They bore down in the hope of getting to her, but the heavy sea that was beating on the sands rendered it quite impracticable. They approached near enough to see that the hull of the ill-fated vessel was partly engulfed in the sands, and was rapidly disappearing. No living creature was to be seen on the wreck, nor were there any boats near that might have rescued the crew. The wreck appeared to be that of a French barque, but not the least clue could be obtained of her name or the port she sailed from. On the wreck being seen from Deal, two life-boats put off, and search was made for the missing crew, who, it was supposed, might have got away in their boat, but not the least information could be gleaned of them; and of the melancholy fate of the poor fellows not much doubt is entertained. A Broadstairs lugger reported to Lloyd's agent on Monday that they had picked up a portion of the cross-tree and topmast, on which was found roughly carved the name of "Quadiac." The wreck has since been swallowed up in the sands, and not a vestige of her is now to be seen.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 137.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The SPEAKER announced that he had received a communication from the petitioners against the return at the late election for the borough of Bodmin, stating that it was not their intention to proceed with the petition. The Committee appointed to inquire into the petition against the return for Preston were sworn at the table.

NEW WRITS.—On the motion of Mr. BRAND, new writs were ordered for Taunton, in the room of Mr. Labouchere, who had been created a peer; and for Devonport, in the room of Sir Erskine Perry, who had been appointed a member of the Council for India.

THE CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD RAILWAY BILL was read a third time and passed.

LAW OF PROPERTY AND TRUSTEES RELIEF BILL.—The House went into Committee on the Law of Property and Trustees Relief Act Amendment Bill, on which considerable discussion took place; the clauses, however, with several amendments of a technical character, were at length agreed to, and the bill ultimately passed through Committee.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates.

The following votes were agreed to:—

£40,000 for the improvement of the Kafirs and British Kaffaria. It was intimated that this vote would not be asked for next year.
£50,800 for the Treasury chest.
£50,000 for the Red Sea Telegraph.
£12,000 for the Niger expedition.
£7545 for the expedition up the River Zambesi, under Dr. Livingstone.
£4300 for the salaries of the Inspectors of Corn Returns.
£1046 for the salaries of the Registrars of Joint-stock Companies.
£750 for the Registration of Designs Office.
£11,850 for Revising Barristers.
£1332 for the police force at the camps of Aldershot and Shorncliffe.
£3000 for the inspection of burial-grounds.

On the vote of £2000 for the National Portrait Gallery, Mr. SPOONER said he would certainly take the sense of the Committee on this vote, which served no useful purpose. It was not a question of fine arts or education. Considerable expense would be ultimately entailed on the House, for the Commission were already talking about a gallery to put these pictures in.

Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. GLADSTONE defended the vote. After considerable discussion, the Committee divided, when there were—For the vote, 151; against it, 35. The vote was therefore agreed to; as also were several other votes.

On the vote of £2000 for the purchase of Sir George Hayter's picture of "The First Meeting of the Reform Parliament"

Mr. SPOONER objected to the vote. After a long discussion, the Committee divided—For the vote, 82; against, 82.

The Chairman then gave his casting vote for the ayes, and the vote was therefore agreed to; as were also votes for a statue of Brigadier-General Neill at Ayr; for the statue of Sir H. Havelock, at Sunderland; and the monument of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham.

On the vote of £9988 for the erection of fireproof rooms adjacent to the South Kensington Museum, for the reception of the Turner and Vernon collections,

Mr. CONINGHAM thought the House ought to have an explicit statement of the views of the Government with respect to the National Gallery and the Royal Academy.

Lord PALMERSTON said the question of providing a site for the Royal Academy had not been decided. The report of the last commission on the National Gallery would be adopted, and its recommendations carried out. There was no intention to remove the National Gallery to Kensington under cover of this vote.

Mr. AYLTON, in strong terms, denounced the secret influence which took everything to Kensington in spite of the House of Commons. He had been for years trying to discover what this influence was, and he insisted on the Government explaining the case to the House.

Lord JOHN MANNERS did not understand what the hon. gentleman meant. The late Government could not find any other site for these collections, and he did not think that the present Government or the House would be able to do so.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR moved the rejection of the vote.

After some discussion, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that the buildings could only be used temporarily for these collections, but afterwards would be available for the purposes of the Industrial Arts Museum at Kensington. With respect to the mysterious influence alluded to by Mr. Aylton, Government were not aware of it; and, as the hon. member knew so much about it, he had himself better explain it to the Committee.

The Committee then divided—For the vote, 116; against it, 73. Vote agreed to.

The vote of £5000 compensation to Mr. Barber was carried by 124 against 24 votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hull Election Committee were then called to the table and sworn; and Colonel Greville, not being in attendance, was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BLACKBURN brought up the Bury Election Committee's report, declaring Mr. F. Peel duly elected.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE STRIKE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.—Earl GRANVILLE referred to the statement he made on Tuesday evening in reference to the Builders' strike, which, he was afraid, had given rise to some misconception. He never intended to justify the combination of workmen to influence the operations of trade, nor to vindicate compulsion on their part towards any of their fellow-workmen. But what he had said was, that every individual workman ought to be left perfectly free to take what course he chose in vindication of his own rights. With regard to this particular strike, he deprecated it in the highest terms, and considered it most unjustifiable.

THE MILITIA BALLOT SUSPENSION BILL.—In the course of a discussion upon this bill the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the state of our militia force, which he considered most unsatisfactory. He did not believe that there was a single regiment that had half its proper number of men.—The Duke of Cambridge and the Earl of Ripon severally acknowledged the fact that the militia regiments were about 40 per cent less than their proper complement; but they were doing all in their power to place them upon a proper footing.—The bill was then read a second time. A great number of other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock; but the whole of the early sitting was occupied in the discussion of the Estimates in Committee of Supply.

PRIVILEGE.—Mr. ROEBUCK called attention to a matter of privilege. A petition had been presented against the return of the member for Bodmin, and it had come to his knowledge that the member had entered into a corrupt compromise, by which he had undertaken, if the petition were withdrawn, to accept the Chiltern Hundreds at the end of the Session, and retire from Parliament, in order to save the consequences of his conduct. He moved a resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of that House, it would be highly improper for any Minister to grant the Chiltern Hundreds, or any other appointment that would enable a member to vacate his seat, in order to escape investigation.—Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.—Lord PALMERSTON agreed in the principle of the motion, but the proper course would be to proceed by inquiry instead of by a general resolution.—Mr. DISRAELI said the resolution was not individual, as he expected it would be, and it was high time for the character of the House that no charge of a serious nature should escape investigation. The House should in every way facilitate these investigations in order to sustain its own integrity.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the motion unnecessary, as no Minister would give an appointment if he knew it was for the purpose of avoiding an investigation.—Sir G. GREY thought the proper course would be to give Dr. Mitchell notice to appear in his place; and, if Mr. Roebuck would not withdraw his motion, he would move the adjournment of the debate.—Sir H. CAIRNS thought that as a good *prima facie* case had been made out, the House ought to call upon Government not to grant any office until the impending investigation had taken place.—Colonel FRENCH thought Mr. Roebuck ought to assent to the adjournment of the debate.—Mr. WHITEHEAD thought the resolution ought to be carried, in order to strengthen the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in refusing those appointments to members who wished to escape the consequences of their corrupt practices. After some further discussion Mr. BRIGHT said that what Dr. Mitchell had done might be done innocently, without any corrupt motive, and, therefore, he hoped Mr. Roebuck would agree to the adjournment of the debate. Lord STANLEY suggested some alterations in the resolution, in order to make it acceptable to the Government.—Mr. NEWDEGATE complained of the scant justice meted out to Dr. Mitchell by those among whom he sat.—After some observations from Sir C. WOOD the debate was adjourned, and Dr. Mitchell was ordered to attend in his place at six o'clock on Friday evening.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, July 29, appeared in our second edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, July 29.

THE LITURGY.—Lord Ebury presented a petition from some clergymen of the Established Church praying their Lordships to address her Majesty for the appointment of a commission to revise the Liturgy.—After a short discussion, in which the Bishop of London, the Earl of Powis, Lord Brougham, and the Duke of Newcastle took part, the petition was laid on

the table.—Several bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, July 29.

INCOME TAX, &c., BILL.—On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on this bill, Mr. PICOTT said that owing to the state of the Session he would not press the amendment of which he had given notice to the effect that the proposed assessment on trades and professions should be reduced from 4d. to 2d. in the pound. He would bring the subject under consideration early in the next Session of Parliament. The bill was, after a short discussion, passed through Committee.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the morning was occupied in the discussion of the Civil Service Estimates.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

In the evening sitting, on the motion that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday,

Mr. BENTINCK asked the first Lord of the Treasury whether there was any intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to reduce the naval armament of this country?

Lord PALMERSTON said that, although France might largely reduce her naval armament, yet there was no parity between the two countries, either as regarded their position or their interest, which would render the course pursued by one indicative of that which ought to be pursued by the other. The action of this country would be entirely governed by a consideration of the circumstances by which it was surrounded.

The motion for adjournment until Monday was then agreed to. On the order of the day for resuming the Committee of Supply,

Mr. HORSMAN moved "That the expense of completing the necessary works of national defence, projected or already in progress, should be met by a fund specially provided for that purpose, and independent of the annual votes of Parliament." The right hon. gentleman explained that his object was to direct national attention to the only two points of defence on which the public treasure should be expended—that of protecting our shipping and the great arsenals of the country.

Mr. S. HERBERT enlarged on what had been done to place the defences of the country in a proper condition, and said that when the commission of inquiry should have made its report the most anxious attention of the Government would be directed to its consideration.

Sir F. SMITH hoped that the erection of these defences would be restricted to our means of procuring men to man them. At Devonport alone the works if complete would be comparatively useless unless they had 40,000 men to defend them.

Sir C. NAPIER said if this country did not keep up its naval superiority he would not give one week's purchase for its existence as an independent state.

Mr. CORDEN said they had voted twenty-six millions that year for the national defences, and yet they had not arrived at the minimum of defence. There was no end to absurdity when people allowed themselves to be influenced by panics.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said we should take care that our defences were such as they ought to be, without reference to France or any other country. It would require an extra million in next year's estimates to make our navy what it ought to be.

After some observations from Lord C. Paget, Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Newdegate, Lord H. Vane, and Lord Palmerston,

The House divided, and the numbers were:—For Mr. Horsman's amendment, 70; against it, 167: majority, 97.

The remaining business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—The Ministerial whitebait dinner will

take place next Wednesday, the 10th inst., at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, and it is anticipated that the business of the Session will be brought to a close on the following Saturday, the 13th.—*Globe*.

THE ELECTION COMMITTEES have been sitting during the week, and in some of them startling revelations have been made of the recklessness with which money is squandered in the small boroughs at election times. These exposures are most painful and mortifying. Whilst one is shocked at the daring violation of the laws of the land and of morality on the part of the bribers, there being in some cases hardly an attempt at concealment, one is deeply grieved by the shameless effrontery of the bribed, some of whom were sold twice over, and would evidently sell themselves to anybody for any purpose.

At Ashburton the sitting member was returned by a majority of one; and, as a consequence of the close contest, the price of votes ran high. Lord Clinton's agent, Mr. Whiteway, was said, on the evidence of several witnesses, to have gone about offering as high as £100 for single votes for Mr. Astell, to whom Lord Clinton gave his influence. The Committee, however, declared that the allegations had not been proved, so that Mr. Astell retains his seat.

If there were any bribery at Aylesbury (where there is the curiosity of a double return), it was managed craftily. We have none of the gross, open cases revealed at Ashburton and Dartmouth, nothing striking coming out, and Messrs. Smith and Bernard are found "not guilty" of bribery. As will be remembered, Mr. Bernard stood at the head of the poll, while Mr. Smith and Mr. Wentworth polled an equality of votes. The Committee had thus to go into a scrutiny of the votes, and this ended in striking off the name of one voter on Mr. Wentworth's side. The Committee also found that there had been bribery on the part of Mr. Wentworth's agents, but without his knowledge.

The inquiry into the Bury election has closed, the Committee declaring that the Right Hon. Frederick Peel was duly elected.

The Cheltenham Committee declared that Colonel Berkeley was duly elected.

In the Dartmouth case Mr. Schenley, the sitting member, declined to contest the petition; but the Committee insisted on unravelling the corruption. Agents of Mr. Schenley paid £75 for a vote, and in one case paid £25 for non-voting to a man who had promised to vote for the rival candidate. Mr. Schenley has been unseated, and the election declared null and void.

The sitting members for Gloucester, Messrs. Monk and Price, were accused of bribery, through their agents, on the testimony of a witness named Bounce, and others, and have both been unseated.

In the case of North Leicestershire, the Committee have come to the resolution that Lord John Manners and E. B. Hartopp, Esq., were duly elected.

The Limerick Committee have declared "Major Gavin duly elected to serve in the present Parliament for the county and city of Limerick."

It has been decided that, although there is evidence of bribery having been practised, Mr. Lee and Mr. Buxton, not being cognisant of the fact, were duly elected for Maidstone.

The Norwich inquiry has terminated in the unseating of Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider. The objection raised by Lord Bury's counsel, that his Lordship had resigned and been re-elected since the election which was the subject of inquiry took place, was overruled.

The Wakefield Election Committee, after a short investigation, unseated Mr. William Leatham, who had, by his agents, been guilty of bribery.

Other petitions are under consideration, and several have been withdrawn.

HOUSE OF LORDS: COMMITTEE FOR PRIVILEGES.—Their Lordships sat on Tuesday last as a Committee for Privileges, for the purpose of hearing further evidence in the peerage cases of Dunboyne and Taaffe. In both cases the Attorney-General for England and the Attorney-General for Ireland appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Peter Burke and Mr. Hodgson for the respective claimants; Dr. Twiss, Q.C., Vicar-General, being also counsel for Lord Taaffe. The Dunboyne case was again adjourned for some slight additional concluding evidence; and in the Taaffe case, though the evidence was admitted to be complete, an adjournment was also directed for the summing up and arguments of counsel.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—His Royal Highness arrived at Stirling on Saturday last from Falkirk. The Prince left Edinburgh by railway, accompanied by Colonel Bruce and Dr. Playfair. The party visited the Carron Company's Ironworks, where his Royal Highness inspected the machinery and different departments of the works. Having reached Stirling, his Royal Highness proceeded to the castle. The party, who remained only a short time, had fresh horses supplied, and proceeded by Bridge of Allan to Keir, towards the Trossachs. On Monday last the Prince of Wales joined the steamer *Prince of Wales* at Inversnaid, and sailed down Lochmond. His Royal Highness and the gentlemen with him took luncheon in the steamer, and proceeded by rail from Balloch Pier at four p.m. to Edinburgh.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN CHANCERY.—The important case of "Wyley v. Wyley" has just been decided in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. Sir James Wyley, who died in St. Petersburg, in the year 1854, and who resided for a considerable time in Russia, was domiciled in that country. By his will he left all his real and personal estates in Russia to the Emperor of Russia. In addition to these, Sir James Wyley had £70,000 in the English funds; and the heir-at-law filed his bill for the recovery of the £70,000, on the ground that, as far as that sum was concerned, Sir James died intestate, and that hence the heir-at-law was entitled. A good deal of evidence was put in on the part of the Emperor of Russia as to the meaning of certain phrases in the will, in the Russian language, for the purpose of showing that the money in the English funds was included in the bequest to the Emperor made by Sir James. On the conclusion of the argument the Vice-Chancellor gave judgment, without hearing the reply, and, after going at considerable length into all the circumstances of the case, concluded by deciding in favour of the heir-at-law and against the Emperor of Russia.

Permission has been granted by her Majesty to the officers and men of the Turkish Contingent to wear the Crimean medal conferred by the Sultan.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THE House still sits; the Thames is still "odoriferous"—so odoriferous, indeed, that the Tiber might taste it, the Seine be affected by it, and the Tweed and the Shannon seriously put wrong by its poisonous waters. What are we to do? is a common question. Is not the reply immediate? Make one man responsible. But what man? The late Sir Benjamin Hall? the present Duke of Newcastle? the late Lord John Manners? the present Lord Carlisle? the present Duke of Somerset? or the late Sir Christopher Wren himself? We must renew the Thames; the "unbounded Thames that flows for all mankind" must be restored to mankind—expense and an additional tax upon anything must pass as nothing.

The country has got its third two thousand pounds for its National Portrait Gallery in spite of Messrs. Spooner and Ayrton. The vote of Wednesday [night last] settled this satisfactorily. Mr. Gladstone paying a compliment to the Portrait Gallery of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition—a compliment which Manchester will not very much like, when the difficulties under which the gallery was made are balanced in the well-poised scales of Manchester intelligence.

A good example—worthy of all imitation! Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., has resigned, thrown over, and given up his seat as a Royal Academician. Sir Robert is no longer of the "Forty." A man who well deserved to belong to any forty artists in England has given a well-deserved blow to his fellow-Academicians. Mr. Sydney Smirke will, it is said—and we trust with truth—succeed Sir Robert. Brothers both of eminence in art.

This is an age of monuments, crosses, testimonials, and pecuniary recognitions. We are to have in the Vale of Yarrow a monument of some kind to the Shepherd-Poet, to James Hogg. We have no objection to such a monument, but let it be in good taste.

Mr. Disraeli had a narrow run the other night in the House for two thousand pounds. With a far-seeing vision, not too common in "the Commons," Mr. Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, bought a picture for the nation—for John Bull. It was a picture carefully portraying, the living lineaments of the first reformed House of Commons. An unreformed House eighty-two against eighty-two, voted with and against Mr. Disraeli. The Chairman carried the day by his own vote, and England is a gainer in spite of Messrs. Spooner and Ayrton.

Why cannot Lord Elcho have his way? His Lordship is always on the point of achieving a good. The member for Brighton, Mr. Coningham, is like Lord Elcho in this respect. Why will not the two combine? Strike if you like, and do something for art in England.

Pictures are not selling well. The Northwick prices at Cheltenham are not good. The truth is that ancient art has in this country been driven up to fictitious prices, and ancient art is now finding its level—its too low level.

Our coming, long-looked-for, National Gallery is running a long town and country dance between Kensington and Charing-cross. The pull towards Kensington has a courtly tendency; the pull towards Charing-cross has a House of Commons inclination. We are a little against "The House," and have, with no particular liking for Messrs. Cole and Redgrave, a little Kensington leaning. "The Court" and "The Commons" are unhappily at variance.

Mr. Albert Smith closed his "Great Show" on Saturday last, went to the altar on Monday last, and started the same day with his pretty bride and wife (a daughter of that skilled actor, Mr. Keeley) for the sweet scenery of Chamouni. Mr. Albert Smith and Miss Mary Keeley (now Mrs. Albert Smith) carry with them many good wishes, and "ours" in particular.

We have referred already to Lord Northwick's sale. Let us here mention a fact connected with it. A picture by Patrick Nasmyth brought seven hundred and fifty pounds! Poor Patrick never made more than sixty pounds a year! This picture, full of beauties, was the labour of a fortnight. "Genius and its rewards are briefly told." Patrick sleeps in Lambeth Churchyard, little known; even within the hearing of the steam-hammer of his less illustrious brother. Yes, in Lambeth Churchyard lies all that is mortal of our English Hobbema; nay, of a better artist than Hobbema, able as he was.

THE EXHIBITION AT ASTON HALL.—(To the Editor.)—In your notice of the Exhibition at Aston Hall in your Paper of last week you state that the Indian textile fabrics have been contributed by the Royal Asiatic Society. As these splendid specimens have been obligingly contributed by the Secretary of State for India in Council I shall be obliged by your correcting the above, as well as that the tent contributed by her Majesty the Queen is Indian, and not Siamese. The splendid collection of Siamese presents to the Queen I expect to receive at the end of this week.—R. W. HAKEWILL, Exhibition Manager. August 1.

THE EXCURSIONISTS' GUIDE TO NOTTINGHAM, GRANTHAM, SLEAFORD, BOSTON, AND THE GERMAN OCEAN.—This pictorial hand-book, the production of Mr. W. Green, and published by J. Noble, of Boston, is a useful and well-compiled guide to the principal places and objects of interest which are connected with the Boston, Sleaford, and Midland Counties Railway, recently opened for traffic, along the entire line. It is believed, and the results have already justified the belief, that the new line will prove a great advantage to the district through which it runs, not less in the way of trade and commerce than in that of pleasure excursions, as it is with a view to the reader's appreciation of the different delightful localities which may be visited that Mr. Green has prepared his little manual of information, picturesque and statistical. The descriptions are written by one who knows the ground upon which he travels well, and the book is profusely illustrated, in a style very far beyond the ordinary engravings in a guide-book. No doubt persons who move along this route will be glad to avail themselves of the information which it affords.

BRAVE AND MODEST.—The Victoria Cross carries £10 a year pension with it for each non-commissioned officer and private, with an additional annuity of £5 for every additional bar. The difficulty experienced in obtaining materials for this article had to be overcome also by Mr. Desanges: it was the extreme modesty of the originals. Never from the hero himself could that gentleman extract enough for the baldest sketch. It was in some spectator of the exploit that his hopes lay. And when that source failed he was driven to adopt a harmless trick; he painted the incident half at random, showing the rough sketch to the subject of it, and profiting by his reluctant corrections and criticisms. Mr. Desanges himself almost deserves to be decorated for his devotion and skill in producing his truthful and most illustrative gallery that pictures so vividly the scenes which in each case won the Victoria Cross. In the street you meet decorated soldiers with their medals at their breasts: you stop them, ask them of their adventures, and why they received such-and-such medals and clasps: above all, why they received the cross for valour? They shift about from one leg to another, look terribly embarrassed, sometimes black, mutter something wholly unintelligible, and stalk away, more unwilling to speak than so many coy school-girls. Perhaps this very modesty is a necessary accompaniment of courage; and yet, look at the Frenchman! brave as a lion, he is also as naively vain as a pretty woman. Whether you like it or no you must perforce hear all the story of why he is *décoré*, and what prodigies of valour he performed. *Mon foi!* yes, monsieur, prodigies—ha! It is all owing to the different genius of the different countries, and their different habits and manners. Merit in France goes about with a looking-glass in her hand and the most piquant of little caps on her coquettish head. Merit in England muffles herself up in a poke bonnet and a dark blue, ugly veil, and is more than half-offended if any one call out to a bystander to look and see what a fine face she has underneath.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

A deputation having for its object the introduction of the Bible into Government schools in India had an interview with Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood on Saturday. Both the Premier and the Secretary for India urged that the adoption of the measure proposed by the deputation would have the effect of exciting the prejudices of the natives against Christianity. Sir Charles, however, stated that voluntary Bible classes either before or after school hours were permitted under the present system.

MUSIC.

The musical season is over. The Drury-lane Italian Opera closed on Saturday last, and the Covent-garden House closes this evening.

At Drury Lane, after the performance of the "Vespro Siciliani," Mr. Smith addressed the audience, briefly thanking them for their support during the season. He had been, he said, "no loser," and was resolved to persevere in the course he had adopted. He would "scour Italy" during the recess, and the greatest artists which that country could produce should figure on his boards. We wish him success, for he is an active and spirited manager. A subscription, we observe, has been set on foot for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial to his merits in that capacity; and the list already published contains several distinguished names.

At Covent Garden, Meyerbeer's "Dinorah" has been performed every opera night since its first production, to great and enthusiastic audiences. It will of course be reproduced at the commencement of next season.

Music will now forsake the metropolis for the provinces. The first great provincial occurrence will be the Bradford Festival, which begins on the 23rd of this month. It will be followed by the "meeting of the three choirs," at Gloucester, during the first week of September; and one or two minor music meetings are spoken of.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS.—On Monday "The Corsican Brothers" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream" were performed, as leading off the performances intended for the last four weeks of Mr. Kean's management. The audience was numerous, and evinced a great interest in the closing proceedings of a management that had been conducted in such a magnificent spirit. The results of Mr. Kean's experiment will live after him, and be productive of beneficial efforts hereafter both to the stage and the drama.

OLYMPIC.—"Why Did you Die?" is the name of a farce that was reproduced at this house on Monday. It is the same that was acted under Madame Vestris' management, and was written by Mr. Charles Mathews. The plot turns on *Sir Andrew Sunderland* (Mr. Addison) giving himself out for dead, and leaving his home for two years. Meanwhile *Mr. Frederick Stanley* (Mr. G. Vining) makes love to his niece, and next is about to make love to *Lady Caroline Sunderland* herself (Mrs. Leigh Murray), when *Sir Andrew Sunderland* suddenly appears. Great curiosity is manifested by the characters, and particularly by the abigail (Mrs. Eden), and the Irish footman (Mr. H. Wigan), to know the motive of *Sir Andrew's* feigning himself to be dead; but evermore the prompter's bell prevents the wished-for explanation. The curiosity of the audience is excited only to be finally disappointed, for when *Sir Andrew* himself is about to explain the curtain falls; and thus the piece terminates without the motive for the action being given. This revival, which was exceeding well acted, proved successful.

PAVILION.—The Whitechapel Theatre reopened on Saturday week for dramatic purposes. Two new dramas were produced, both of the romantic sort. They are respectively entitled "The Mountain Cataract" and "The Poor Slave." The title of the first refers to the dénouement, which consists of a cascade of real water and an inundation, which on the first night exceeded its limits, and swept the musicians out of the orchestra. The plot relates to the feuds between the Ronald and Malcolm clans; and the chief characters are *Lady Agatha Ronald*, a persecuted maiden (Mrs. R. Honner), and a wild idiot of the hills, named *McLomond* (Mr. Alfred Rayner). The piece is liberally appointed with some beautiful scenery and costumes, and was eminently successful.

On Saturday night last Mr. Albert Smith brought to a successful termination, after two hundred and sixty-eight representations, the first season of his new entertainment, "China."

THE "GREAT EASTERN."—We have from time to time given some particulars of the extraordinarily rapid progress made in fitting out this vessel for sea; and the public will, doubtless, be glad to receive the announcement, which we make on undoubted authority, that the big ship will, in all probability, proceed to sea on the 1st of September next. The directors have invited the principal shareholders, with some influential merchants, to meet them on board the *Great Eastern* on Monday next, to take a final visit of inspection, on which occasion luncheon will be provided; and a goodly sprinkling of the House of Commons will also, it is expected, honour the ship on that day with their presence.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—A clergyman of the Church of England, the donor of the Great Exhibition Prize Essay, has offered two prizes of fifty guineas each—one for England and one for France—for the best essay on the immense importance of a close union of England and France, both for their own interest and welfare, and for the peace and happiness of the world; with suggestions on the best means of making this union perpetual. Lord Brougham and the Earl of Clarendon have consented to be the adjudicators of the English essay.

On Saturday about two thousand Sunday-school scholars, enrolled as members of the Halifax Band of Hope, walked in procession through the town to the mansion of F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., at Belle Vue, and afterwards partook of a good substantial tea in the yard of the Manufacturers' Piece Hall.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.—The *National Zeitung* states in a letter from Frankfort-on-the-Maine that the Count de Chambord has arrived there from the Hague, where he resided during the war between Austria and France, and that it is intended to hold a conference of Legationists at Wiesbaden during the month of August. In confirmation of this intelligence, the letter adds that several well-known Legationists are residing at Frankfort and in neighbouring towns.

POST OFFICE ABUSES IN SICILY.—A gentleman writes to us from Catania as follows:—"In your Number for the 2nd of July, on the Austrian Post Office at Jerusalem, the writer complains of the high rate of 11d. for journals via Austria, whilst the French liners charge only 2d. and, if that be really the case, the Neapolitan Government add 5d. to the 2d. for a distance of sixty miles from Messina to Catania, for the postage of a single number of your Paper; and, although remonstrance has from time to time been made on this fluctuating tax, all explanation has been cautiously withheld by the authorities. Indeed, there appears no system in this island to redress but to repress, for we think ourselves fortunate when we receive two out of the four of your Papers for each month, which is by far a greater grievance than that of the postage, and the chief reason for this complaint in your columns."

THE LOSSES OF THE ALLIES AND THE AUSTRIANS IN THE LATE WAR.—The *Debets* publishes a table showing the respective losses of the allied armies and the Austrians in the different combats and battles which took place during the campaign in Italy:—"At Montebello: Allies—7000 engaged, 850 killed and wounded; Austrians—13,000 engaged, 1150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners. Palestro: Allies—21,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded; Austrians—24,000 engaged, 2100 killed and wounded, 950 prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon. Magenta and Turbigo: French—55,000 engaged, 4400 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners, and 1 cannon; Austrians—75,000 engaged, 13,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners, and 4 cannon. Melignano: French—13,000 engaged, 900 killed and wounded; Austrians—18,000 engaged, 1400 killed and wounded, 900 prisoners. Solferino: Allies—145,000 engaged, 16,800 killed and wounded, 350 prisoners; Austrians—170,000 engaged, 21,000 killed and wounded, 7000 prisoners, and 20 cannon." According to this statement the total loss in killed and wounded of the allies was 24,350, and of the Austrians 38,600, making a difference against the latter of 14,250. The number of French taken prisoners was only 300, while the Austrians lost 16,000. The French took 40 pieces of cannon, and the Austrians only 1.

INSENSIBILITY TO PAIN.—The *Lexington* (Kentucky) *Observer* describes an extraordinary exhibition of insensibility to pain on the part of a young man in that town, in the presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the medical faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned professors, who were invited to attend that they might detect any fraud or deception, if practised. He began by sticking a handful of pins, up to the head, in his legs, then drove an awl through the middle of his wrist into a chair; drove a knife through the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the fleshy part, exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his cheek, the blade protruding from his mouth. In all this but little blood was drawn. He also offered to drive a knife through each leg and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN THE EAST.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the other prelates and laity who constitute the governing body of the Propagation Society, have issued the following notice in reference to extended missionary operations in India and the East:—"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in pursuance of a resolution to double the number of European missionaries in India, has already dispatched five clergymen, graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, to that country, and is anxious, with as little delay as possible, largely to increase the number. By another resolution the society stands pledged to found new and strengthen existing missions in the presidential and other principal cities of India, and it would mention Midnapore, Patna, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bareilly, Lahore, Ahmedabad, and Bombay, as places of which it is desirous of sending at once an efficient staff of missionaries and schoolmasters. For the supply of men duly qualified to serve God in preaching the Gospel of his blessed Son to the heathen, not only in India, but also in China, Japan, and Borneo, the society makes its solemn appeal to the younger clergy to offer themselves for this great work of the Church of Christ." In connection with the extension of the episcopate in India, the following remarks are made in a paper issued by the society:—"An Act of Parliament would probably be required for the subdivision of the present Indian dioceses. According to the scale of Indian salaries, an endowment five or six times the amount of what is thought sufficient for a British colony would be required for an Indian bishopric. But even if an adequate endowment were provided by private subscriptions, the same mode of appointment which is allowed for a colonial see would hardly be approved where the subordinate clergy would consist in chief part of chaplains nominated by the Government. These objections, not we trust insuperable, are supposed to have delayed, at least, the required additions to the episcopate in India. But one sees has, it is understood, been virtually promised for the North-west Provinces. Another surely, is required for the Punjab; and, whatever difficulties may stand in the way of such a measure, it will be impossible much longer to overlook the claims of the remarkable mission-ground of Tinnevely for a bishop of its own."

The Church of St. John the Evangelist, Hammersmith, was consecrated by the Bishop of London on Wednesday last. The sittings are to be wholly free and unappropriated. The incumbent is the Rev. Edward Twells, one of the Curates of Hammersmith.

Ingoldsby Church, near Grantham, has been reopened, after undergoing extensive repairs at the joint charge of Lord Aveland, the Rev. James Hildyard, Rector, and the parishioners, who liberally voted a six-penny rate for the purpose.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. D. S. Spedding, Curate of Knutsford, was presented with a silver inkstand by the members of the Mechanics' Institute and other friends in that town, in commemoration of his kind and disinterested exertions in founding the institution and affording it his countenance and support.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. R. B. Eyre, to be Rector and Vicar of Kilcockinny, Clonfert; Rev. J. Quarry to be Rector and Vicar of Middleton, Cloyne. *Rectories:* Rev. F. Crawford, to Derryoran, Armagh; Rev. O. W. Davys, to Wheathampstead, Herts; Rev. J. H. Gloucress, to Helland, near Bodmin, Cornwall; Rev. E. Hammond, to Sundridge, Kent; Rev. T. Hutton, to Stilton, Herts. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. J. B. E. Evers, to Thurlby, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. W. Farebrother, to St. John, Putney, Surrey; Rev. J. Roeker, to Holy Trinity, Runcorn, Cheshire; Rev. E. Snowden, to St. Thomas, Huddersfield; Rev. E. J. Huntman, to Walsall Wood, Stafford. *Curacies:* Rev. J. Black, to St. Mary, Dublin; Rev. W. Bridges, to St. Peter, Preston; Rev. T. Bruton, to Stoke-upon-Trent; Rev. H. Burrows, to Tullamore, Meath; Rev. J. B. Pattison, to St. Mary, Hulme, Lancashire; Rev. G. H. A. Porry, to St. George, Manchester; Rev. J. Welland, to Holy Trinity, Blackburn.

THE NEW ZEALAND BISHOPS.—A special service was held on the night of March 15 at St. Paul's Church, Auckland, for the purpose of commending the Bishop of Wellington to the grace of God for the work to which he has been called. Although the notice of this service was very brief, there was a full attendance of the clergy and the members of the Church in Auckland desirous of giving their parting testimony of Christian affection and esteem for a pastor who, in his office of Archdeacon of Waitemata, had endeared himself to all classes of his parishioners.—The ceremony of consecrating the Ven. Archdeacon William Williams, of Turanga, to the bishopric of the native district of Waiapu, took place on Sunday afternoon, April 3, at St. Peter's, To Aro. This church was selected as being the largest in Wellington, and, in order to afford opportunity for the Church members of the outlying districts to attend, admission was directed to be by ticket. At half-past two the clergy of the diocese, and others now attending the Synod, entered the church in full canonicals. The Bishop of New Zealand conducted the principal part of the service, the Epistle being read by the Bishop of Wellington, the Gospel by the Bishop of Christchurch, and the Queen's commission authorizing the consecration by his Honour Mr. Justice Johnston. The sermon was preached, by the Bishop of New Zealand, from the 2nd Epistle to Timothy, ii. 1, 2.

THUGGISM IN NEW YORK.—It is said that the New York police have obtained knowledge of the existence in that city of an organised band of Thugs, who entrap the unwary into certain street dens, and there murder them, and afterwards endeavour to conceal their crimes by putting the bodies into the river.

THE BRIGHTON AND THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY DISPUTE.—The Brighton and the South-Western directors have, we are informed by *Herapath*, come to terms. The Brighton Company is to enjoy, as before, one-third of the Portsmouth on payment of one third of the rent, £18,000 a year. An equivalent commutation is to be given to the Brighton Company for the passage over the Havant and Hilsa part of their line; but the right over it is to remain, as it has been, solely in the Brighton Company. The Epsom and Leatherhead line is to be common property to both the South-Western and Brighton Companies. The Brighton Company is to be permitted to make a line from Pulborough to Arundel. To make peace complete orders have been sent to the agents of both parties to stop all hostile surveys.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "SHEPHERDESS" AND TWELVE LIVES.—The particulars of the total loss of the clipper barque *Shepherdess* on a reef in Algoa Bay, and the melancholy fate of Captain Urquhart, the commander, and most of his crew, have been received at Lloyd's. The ill-fated vessel was from London with a general cargo of merchandise, and up to the period of her wreck had made a favourable passage. On the morning of the 25th she had made the entrance to Algoa Bay, and was running for the port, under reefed topsails, between eight and nine knots an hour. The crew were getting the anchors and cables ready, when one of the hands, on looking over the bow, saw broken water. He instantly called out the fact, and the order was given to put the helm hard-a-port; but before that could be accomplished the ship struck on what is called Thunderbolt Reef, a short distance from the Revere Lighthouse; and after two or three minutes' heavy rolling on the rock she apparently broke in two, and went down with all on board. It appears that the poor fellows had no opportunity of doing anything for their own preservation. Altogether her crew numbered fourteen, and only two were saved. They succeeded in clinging hold of pieces of wreck, and after some hours' buffeting about on the ocean they were picked up. One of the poor fellows was drifting far out to sea. The scene on the beach a few hours after the wreck was a very distressing one: seven bodies, including that of Captain Urquhart and his two sons (apprentices), had been washed up, and the beach was strewn with cotton, clothing, and portions of the cargo.

FUNERAL OF COMMISSIONER YEH.—The *China Telegraph* publishes the following:—"Yeh's body arrived at Canton on May 14, creating little or no sensation. The next morning a roomy long-boat was sent for the case in which the coffin was secured, and twenty-four hours afterwards the boat was seen a little below the Cumfa Mew, on the Honam shore, with no other emblem of her burden than a white flag. It was supposed that the body would be carried to the cemetery near the north-east gate. The *Friend of China*, in alluding to this subject, says:—"Yeh was only fifty-three years of age, and, by the course of nature, should have seen many more days. But for the desire which he expressed to see his native land again, we might almost be disposed to think that he took that which shortened the thread of life. Alas! poor Yeh! he had such an extraordinary method of dealing with the truth, that even the expression of his pining may have been—as all his life was—a huge lie. Linguists and boat people in Canton appeared glad at hearing he was no more. "There will be no ceremony over his removal," said one of the former class; "the Emperor has taken away all his titles—he is no more than the commonest coolie of the streets." So much for Yeh! Seven hundred dollars, freight money from Calcutta to Canton, was a good deal to pay for such a result." Another account says that when the remains were landed, they were placed in a temple in the eastern suburb, "where they remained undisturbed till the morning of the 27th of May, when, with the assistance of some English engineers, and attended by a party of English police, the coffin was opened. The body was found to be in a fair state of preservation, though by no means sweet; it was in a leaden coffin which was inclosed in zinc, and that again secured in a strong teak casing. The Chinese coffin which was prepared for his body was of prodigious dimensions, being seven feet long, four broad, and two deep, and was handsomely decorated. The body was reclothed in full uniform, including hat and boots, and was then placed, with six or eight silk-covered mattresses of very handsome descriptions, into the Chinese coffin; and a supply of various secular wants being placed therein for the use of the deceased, the lid was fastened down, and the whole is now left in charge of his domestics, pending an opportunity for transmission northwards. Much respect was shown by the numerous Chinese officers (nearly every one of rank in the neighbourhood of Canton) to the deceased, and sorrow, either real or feigned, found vent, in more than one instance, in tears. The utmost order prevailed, and no objection was evinced to the presence of the foreigners."



DEATH OF COLONEL MALEVILLE, OF THE 55TH REGIMENT OF THE LINE OF THE FRENCH ARMY, AT THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. BEAUCÉ.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

MR. CHARLES KEAN.

It has been said with a certain degree of truth that there are as many sects in the drama as in religion. The name of Kean is a creed in itself. It at once suggests the opposite Kemble school, and may be termed the belief in impulse as opposed to Art. The synthesis of the two schools was effected in the manner of Mr. Macready, who sought to combine the merits of both, modifying them, however, by the example of Talma. It may at first sight be supposed that the antagonism lies between nature or genius and cultivated talent; but no greater error could be committed. Art no more substitutes genius than Impulse does, but is really the result of it, both in the school and the individual. It supposes only that the operations of the artist are controlled by the judgment, and not left to run wild in unascertained courses when once set going. The artist, properly so called, is, throughout his creative processes, thoroughly self-conscious, and not merely led by his instincts. Shall we, therefore, imply by this that the impulsive school is necessarily working in an unconscious element, and producing great effects without previous intelligent purpose? There are those, undoubtedly, who thought that the successes of the elder Kean were owing to chance, but the memorials of his life tell a very different tale. They show him studying hard in private, making repeated essays at different modes of doing a specific thing, and adopting in actual representation the best and most effective. Sometimes his mind was not made up until the moment of doing it as to the actual point that was ultimately made, but the previous study had been gone through. There was, also, a general manner by which the apparent impulse was determined, and which resulted in an appreciable style. And there was likewise a liberty in working permitted which the opposite school discouraged. The two schools, perhaps, represented two different kinds of art, as applicable to histrionic effort—the picturesque and the sculptural. The Kemble school was limited to form and outline, while that of the Kean permitted of the greatest variety of colour and a large amount of filling up.

Mr. Charles Kean adopted, with his father's profession, his father's creed and style. But this, nevertheless, does not seem to have interfered with his originality, nor was there ever any real need that it should do so. The style in question depends, in fact, so greatly on the organisation of the individual actor that it is not to be reached through mere imitation. For the rest it is sufficient to say that impulse must be self-dependent, and derive its energy from within. Though regulated by previous study, its resources are necessarily internal, and the points produced are the result of inward suggestion, as contrasted with prescribed rules. We see, then, how it has happened that Mr. Charles Kean was, for some time, accepted as principally an imitator of his father; whereas he had only learned from him a noble self-reliance on the inspirations of his own genius, instead of a slavish dependence on external laws. Latterly, however, there has been no difficulty of the sort, Mr. C. Kean having so strongly evinced his native feeling and artistic intelligence in characters which he has made peculiarly his own, and which had no previous existence as such. Mr. Kean in this has won a noble battle, and secured for himself an independent name as an actor of indisputable originality and genius. Nor has his example as a manager been other than highly beneficial. He has taught other theatrical conductors the advantage of manifesting a due respect for the public taste and judgment. The drama with him has been lessened to breathe an artistic atmosphere, and it will be long before the experienced playgoer will again patronise the slovenly manner of appointing and acting plays that once prevailed. He has secured a



MR. CHARLES KEAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

step in theatrical reform that will necessarily lead to still more important results. That his services have been appreciated was indisputably proved by the distinguished company which attended the banquet given the other day in his honour, and the testimonial which is now in course of subscription. To the latter we wish perfect success; being convinced that whatever tends to stamp the drama and its professors with respectability contributes at the same time to the formation of an educational institute well calculated to influence beneficially the character of the people, and lead to their moral elevation.

"PAYABLE ON DEMAND."

THE situations in Mr. Tom Taylor's new play are not only interesting but, notwithstanding the simplicity of the subject, are often picturesque. An Oriental colouring is thrown over the action, and the character of the Jew is brought into relief, identified by costume and

accessories. The dialogue, of course, has to be wrought up to the picture-point; but, that attained, it will be found to be managed with great artistic skill. Such an opportunity occurs in the first act, when the conscientious wife of Reuben swears him on the Old Testament, that book of the law which was once his father's, to act honestly in relation to the deposit, the head of their daughter's cradle serving as the altar for the solemn rite. Our Artist has chosen this moment for illustration; and it is one that shows Mr. Robson's acting at a culminating point. It is, indeed, very fine. Nor must we omit to praise Miss Wyndham for the earnestness with which she supported the rôle of the wife and mother, the piety and courage of the thoroughly religious and honest woman, contrasted with the constrained duty of the hesitating and trembling man. The right chord, however, had been struck, and it governed the conduct of a life. The play yet continues eminently attractive, and is likely to take a permanent place on the boards.

DEATH OF COLONEL MALEVILLE AT SOLFERINO.

At a short distance from the scene represented in our large Engraving of the Battle of Solferino given last week, while the troops under the command of General Niel were bravely fighting, took place the touching episode represented in our Illustration.

The Colonel of the 55th Regiment of the Line, which was posted near the farm of Quagliara, found himself in a very difficult position on account of the vigorous defence made by the Austrians to the attacking troops. His soldiers were a little discouraged, which seeing, Colonel Maleville took the colours from the hands of the Ensign, advanced on horseback with them at the head of his regiment, throw himself gallantly in advance—but was mortally wounded almost immediately.

The remains of Colonel Maleville have been taken to France and buried with much ceremony at Terrasson, in the department of the Dordogne, by the care of his orderly officer, who received him when he fell, procured him religious consolation for his last moments, and had his body embalmed for sepulture in his native land.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.—The following order of the day was issued by General Garibaldi, dated from Lovere, July 19, 1859:—"Whatever direction political events may take, Italians ought not, under existing circumstances, either to lay down their arms or feel any discouragement. On the contrary, they ought to enlarge their ranks, and show to Europe that, led by the valiant Victor Emmanuel, they are ready to encounter anew the vicissitudes of war, whatever complexion they may assume."—The following is the text of a second proclamation, dated from Lovere, July 23, addressed to those of his men who belong to Central Italy:—"But a few months ago we said to the Lombards: 'Your brethren of all the provinces have sworn to conquer or die with you.' The Austrians know whether we have kept our word. To-morrow we shall say to you what we said to the Lombards then; and the noble cause of our country will find us on the field of battle, as ready as we were before, and with the imposing front of men who have done their duty, and will do it again. Returning to your homes, and amid the embraces of your friends, do not forget the gratitude we owe to Napoleon and to the heroic French nation, whose valorous sons are still lying on the bed of pain, wounded and mutilated for the cause of Italy. Above all, do not forget, whatever may be the intention of European diplomacy regarding our fate, that we must not abandon our sacred motto: 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel!'—GARIBALDI."



SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY "PAYABLE ON DEMAND," AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE Goodwood Cup anniversary has hardly been over known to be so brilliant in point of two-year-olds, and many a long summer day will pass over our heads before a Nutbourne, a Buccanor, and a Wizard are stripped as winners in one afternoon. The former found no purchaser at the owner's price when a yearling; and it is said that £3000 down and enormous Derby contingencies will not induce the owners of this young Nabob to pass him over into the hands of a nobleman who is fairly thirsting to win the Derby. He is a colt of wonderfully big bone, and on short legs; and the Wizard is the very living image of his sire, West Australian. Promised Land stayed well over the Cup course, but his field was weak, although £1500 was given for the second horse, Newcastle. Starke won the Bentinck Memorial Shield, and Mr. Ten Brook would also have been second for it with Prioresse, if Nat, by a rare bit of riding, had not split the pair with Compromise. Umpire, the American two-year old, whom Mr. Ten Brook crossed the Atlantic last winter to fetch along with Starke, is a horse of remarkable power; and it is said that his owner, who has all the best Derby books about him, is ready to match him for £3000 a side over a mile against any two-year-old out. Mr. Ten Brook has, on dit, won nearly £40,000; and his countrymen have proved right indeed when they prophesied that the best match and book makers in England would soon find out that he was "no catch." After all, North Lincoln's performance on the first day was the great point of the meeting, which made the St. Leger a greater dead letter than ever. Next week begins with Lewes and Wolverhampton Races; and Reading opens on Wednesday, and Wenlock on Friday.

Passing from "Silk" to "Scarlet," we may mention that Will Long's son, *Nimrod*, is once more in commission as first whip to the Kildare under Stephen Goodall. Leadonhall never furnished so many foxes to the different hunting countries as it has done this year; and the breeding season in Leicestershire especially has been remarkably good. It will be three weeks yet before the cub hunting begins anywhere. Keen as many of the Pycheley and Oakley men may be, they do not live from the 26th of July to the 2nd of May annually in the saddle, as some of their hardy predecessors might be said to do.

A second attack by "Ten-Pound-Ten" upon Mr. Rarey in the *Times* has drawn forth a very calm and forcible letter from that gentleman, giving the whole of the facts, both as respects his pamphlet and Cruiser's recent *faux pas*, in a style "of simple good faith" which completely silences his assailants. He has done himself great injustice by not having been more explicit on the first point sooner. His subject for to-morrow (Saturday) is, we believe, a black Flemish horse, belonging to an undertaker, which has already, like Crettingham Hero, killed one man, and made life a burden to others.

We hear from Scotland that the "red knights of the forest" are pretty generally in prime condition, and the packs of grouse numerous and strong on the wing. Very few barren birds are to be seen; and, on the front range of the Grampians especially, such a season has not been known for six years. This, however, only relates to moors which have had a sufficient supply of breeding birds left; and many of the once best shootings in the North are beginning to feel the effects of the wild slaughtering system. There is a very strong feeling about deferring the opening day to September 1st, but fashion and Parliament will be too strong for it.

RIPON RACES.—MONDAY.

Two-Year-Old Stakes.—Cestros c., 1. Retreat, 2. Two-Year-Old Selling Handicap.—Edmund Kean, 1. Moulvie, 2. St. Wilfred Handicap.—The Slave, 1. Secret Treasure, 2. Amateur Stakes.—Alfred, 1. Carry, 2. Studley Handicap Plate.—La Victime, 1. Maid of Tweed, 2.

TUESDAY.

The Grand Stand Stakes.—Cestros c., 1. Onezla, 2. City Plate.—La Victime, 1. Maid of Tweed, 2. Innkeepers' Plate.—Alfred, 1. Maid of Brompton, 2. Nursery Plate.—Springwell, 1. Miss Conyngham, 2. Members' Plate.—Raspberry, 1. Flash-in-the-Pan, 2.

BRIGHTON RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

Bristol Plate.—Queen Charlotte, 1. T. P. Cooke, 2. Brighton Nursery Stakes.—Ocellia, 1. Horace, 2. Brighton Stakes.—Rechab, 1. Marine Plate.—Conjuror, 1. Bel Esperanza, 2. Southdown Stakes.—Smut, 1. Mainstring, 2. Seventh Brighton Biennial Stakes.—Mayonaise, 1. St. Clarence, 2.

THURSDAY.

Brighton Cup.—Olympias, 1. King William, 2. Stand Plate.—Beatrice, 1. Tragedy, 2. Eighth Biennial Stakes.—Fallow Buck, 1. Golden Rule, 2. Champagne Stakes.—Mayonaise, 1. Wild Rose, 2. Sussex Stakes.—Chantress, 1. Tocher, 2. Pavilion Plate.—Conjuror, 1. Cock-a-Hoop, 2.

CRICKET.—The County of Kent v. the County of Sussex: This match was commenced on Thursday last, at Tunbridge Wells, and brought to a conclusion on Friday evening, Sussex winning by six wickets. The following is the score:—Kent, first innings, 106; second innings, 83. Sussex, first innings, 98; second innings, 94.

Eighteenth Hussars v. First Battalion 22nd Regiment: This match was commenced at the Western Ground, near Eccles, on Friday last, and terminated in favour of the 22nd Regiment by eight wickets. The following is the score:—18th Hussars, first innings, 60; second innings, 73. 22nd Regiment, first innings, 70; second innings, 65.

Charterhouse v. 1 Zingari.—The match between the above was played on Wednesday week, at the Charterhouse. Though not played out, it was much in favour of the school. The following is the score:—Charterhouse, first innings, 86; second innings, 122. 1 Zingari, first innings, 70; second innings, 45.

The Household Brigade v. the Sevenoaks Vine Club: This match was played on the extensive lawn fronting the officers' house at the cavalry barracks, Epsal, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 27th and 28th ult., and terminated in favour of the Guards by five wickets to go down. Score:—Royal Household Brigade, first innings, 201; second innings, 90; Sevenoaks Vine Club, first innings, 166; second innings, 120.

A match between the Montreal Club and the St. George's of New York was played at Montreal on the 6th and 7th of July, Montreal winning, with five wickets to go down. The following is the score:—St. George's, first innings, 119; second innings, 64. Montreal, first innings, 145; second innings, 80.

The County of Surrey v. the North of England: On Wednesday, at the Surrey Ground, Kenning Oval, this match was continued; and, although it was the third day, the ground was well attended, the interest excited with regard to the result being very great. Surrey won the match, with two wickets to go down. Score:—North of England, first innings, 234; second innings, 123. Surrey, first innings, 189; second innings, 169.

Canada against All England: The *Canadian News* informs us that the Montreal Cricket Club has succeeded in effecting an arrangement for a visit from the United All England Eleven to play a series of matches in Canada and the United States. The first match will take place in Montreal in September, the Eleven playing against the Twenty-two of Canada. The Montreal Club will pay the expenses of the Eleven from England and returning. They guarantee, moreover, a certain sum for each match over and above the travelling expenses. The Montreal Club, we understand, have also made arrangements on behalf of the United All England Eleven for two matches in the States—one at New York and one at Philadelphia.

AQUATICS.—Doggett's Coat and Badge: On Monday the annual contest by six apprentices who have served their time with watermen or lightermen, freemen of the Watermen's Company, took place for Doggett's coat and silver badge, and the freedom of the company. The race was formerly rowed from the Swan at London-bridge, to the Swan at Chelsea, against tide; but for some years past it has been considered, owing to the increased traffic, right to start the men with the swing of the up-tide. Previously to the men taking up their positions they proceed from Watermen's Hall, and thence to Fishmongers' Hall, where, having produced their credentials, they receive a glass of wine each. The following are the names of the men:—Samuel Angell Burgess, Greenwich; Samuel Palmer, Horselydown; Charles Starr Farrow, jun., Millstair; James Lowe, Lambeth; John Isaac Trimble, Bermondsey; and Benjamin Joseph Lily, Hungerford. The race was to start at four o'clock from the Old Swan, London-bridge, finishing at the Old Swan, Chelsea. The men, owing to false starts, however, did not get off until some time after the time appointed. When they did so a very spirited race took place up to Waterloo-bridge, when Lily took the lead, followed closely by Farrow; Lowe being third, the others being tailed. After passing through Westminster-bridge, Lily was half-a-dozen boats' ahead, but being out in the stream, and Farrow hugging the Middlesex shore, he was at a disadvantage, and a capital race ensued up to Pimlico Pier, where Farrow overhauled Lily, touched him on the quarter, and threw him into the stream, and rowed inside, eventually coming in a victor by two boats' length.

Ranelagh Yacht Club: The second sailing match this season of the Ranelagh Yacht Club came off on Monday for a silver prize, value £15, when the following craft competed:—*Clara*, 7 tons; *Lancet*, 4; *May Fly*, 4; *Kate*, 4.

The distance was from Battersea-bridge to a buoy moored off Wandsworth, three times up and down. They got off at 2.17, the *Clara*, who was sailed by Davies, of Chelsea, being very much off first, followed by the *Lancet* and *May Fly*, *Kate* all astern. The *Clara* (owned by Mr. Barney) was sailed in the most splendid manner, and under the influence of a fine breeze from the westward increased her lead rapidly all the way, and finished a winner at 4h. 35m. The *Kate* passed the *Lancet* after a very close match, and was second at 4h. 49m., the *Lancet* coming in at 4h. 50m. 30s.

Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta: The programme for the week's amusements is as follows:—On Tuesday his Majesty the Prince Consort's Cup, a time race on half Ackers's scale, open to all schooners of the Royal Yacht Squadron under 200 tons. On Wednesday the Royal Yacht Squadron's prize of £100, to be sailed for by vessels of 50 tons and upwards not belonging to the squadron; followed in the evening by the Royal Yacht Squadron annual dinner, at their house at Cowes Castle, at which the Right Hon. the Earl of Wiltton, the Commodore, presided. On Thursday her Majesty's Cup, sailed for by cutters and yawls belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, and under 80 tons. There was also to be a time race, adopting half of Ackers's scale for the difference of tonnage. The customary display of fireworks took place on the Parade in the evening. On Friday the Royal Yacht Squadron prize of £50 for vessels under 50 tons not belonging to the squadron. In the evening the Royal Yacht Squadron annual ball at West Cowes Castle. On Saturday (to-day) the Squadron give two prizes—one of £25 and one of £5—to be contended for by Isle of Wight pilot-boats, with which the proceedings close. In pursuance of a new arrangement the yachts are started from off the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle, proceeding round the Warner light-vessel just below Ryde, thence to the northward of the Calshot light-vessel, at the mouth of the Southampton Water, thence round a mark-vessel moored off Egypt, thence between the station-vessel and the Royal Yacht Squadron Castle, twice round. All buoys and mark-vessels left on the port hand if the yachts are started to the eastward, and on the starboard if started to the westward. We will give the results next week.

The Boulogne regatta, on the 17th and 18th ult., attracted a great many visitors, and, aided by extremely fine weather, was very successful. The first day was occupied by matches of rowing-boats on the River Liane, and most of the prizes were taken by Parisian boats and crews, of which upwards of twenty had been conveyed here by the railway. On the 18th there were matches for yachts, and also for rowing-boats, in the roadstead. The principal prize was contested by ten yachts, mostly English, and won by the *Amazon*, well known for former triumphs on similar occasions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE leading feature in the Money Market this week has been the announcement by Sir Charles Wood to the effect that another loan of £5,000,000, in addition to the £2,000,000 yet unused of the last loan, will be required for India between this and April next. As the exact amount was pretty generally anticipated, the announcement has had very little influence upon the market for Home Securities; indeed, on the whole, it has ruled steady, and prices have been fairly supported, notwithstanding that it is assumed in most quarters that very large sums in silver will continue to be forwarded to India and China.

The supply of money in the discount market is still very large; but the demand for it has further improved to some extent, and the rates for accommodation in Lombard-street have slightly improved. The quotations for short bills are now 2½; three months', fully 2½; four months', 2½ to 3; and six months', 3½ to 4 per cent per annum. The applications to the Bank of England have been numerous, but we have no change to notice in the minimum. The total imports of bullion have been very little short of one million sterling; but, with the exception of £70,000, the whole of them have been taken for shipment to the Continent. A large portion of the gold has been sent away to purchase silver to meet the Eastern demand, and the packet for China has carried out £522,634, including a Government remittance of £268,000 to Calcutta.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Banking Company have declared a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; and the London Discount Company one of 5 per cent—leaving a disposable balance of £750.

Throughout the Continent money is very abundant and cheap. At Frankfurt the rate of discount has fallen to 1½ per cent, and at Hamburg the best paper is discounted at that rate.

It has been announced to the shareholders in the Western Bank of London that a return of £20 per share will be made to them on the 22nd instant.

The Calcutta exchanges show a favourable movement as regards this country; but at Shanghai they have further advanced.

There was very little business doing in Home Stocks on Monday, and prices had a drooping tendency. The Reduced marked 94½ 95 and 95½; the New Three per Cents, 94½ 95; Consols, for Money, 94½ 95; India Debentures, 94½; Ditto, 1859, 93½; India Bonds, 7s. dis.; Consols, for Account, 94½ 95; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 31s. prem.; India Stock was 220; and the Loan Scrip, 94. The quotations were rather higher on Tuesday, and the market generally had a healthy appearance. Bank Stock realised 22½ to 223; Reduced Three per Cents, 94½ 95; Consols, 94½ 95; New Three per Cents, 94½ 95; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79½; India Stock, 219 to 221; Ditto, Debentures, 94½; Ditto, Bonds, 3s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. As the Paris *Moniteur* expressed much satisfaction that the army of observation on the Rhine is to be dissolved, rather large purchases of stock were effected on Wednesday. The Reduced were done at 95½ 96; Consols, 95½ 96 94½; New Three per Cents, 95½ 96; Long Annuities, 1885, 18; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 79½; India Debentures, 1859, 94½; Ditto, 1859, 93½; Ditto, Bonds, 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem.; India Stock sold at 220. On Thursday the market was very quiet, at 94½ 95 for Consols, both for Money and Time. The Reduced and the New Three per Cents realised 95½; Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. Bank Stock was firm, at 222; and India Stock, 219½ to 224.

The Directors of the Bank of Egypt announce that they are not prepared to propose any dividend for the past half year at the forthcoming meeting of proprietors. The London and County Banking Company have announced a dividend of 5 per cent.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been on a restricted scale generally. However, with the exception of a fall of about 3 per cent in the value of Austrian Five per Cents, the alterations in prices have been unimportant. Austrian Five per Cents have marked 78 ex div.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 94½; Ditto, 1858, 95; Mexican Three per Cents, 183½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45; Spanish Three per Cents, 44½; Ditto, New Deferred, 32½; Turkish Six per Cents, 82½; Ditto, New, 79½; French Three per Cents, 68½. 50c.; Austrian Five per Cents, ten florins, 65; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65½; and Dutch Four per Cents, 100½.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and prices generally have been well maintained.—Bank of Egypt have realised 21½; Bank of London, 47½ ex div.; British North American, 54½; City, 63½ ex div.; Commercial of London, 18½ ex div.; London Chartered of Australia, 20½ ex div.; London Joint-Stock, 31 ex div.; London and Westminster, 50 ex div.; Ottoman, 19½; Union of Australia, 48½; Union of London, 25½; and Provincial of Ireland, 72.

Colonial Government Securities have been in steady request, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, at 112½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 187½ to 187½ 98; Ditto, 1888 and upwards, 98½; South Australian Six per Cents, 1878 and upwards, 100½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The dealings in Miscellaneous Securities have been only moderate. Australian Agricultural have been done at 25 ex div.; Berlin Waterworks, 2½; British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph, B, 7 per cent till 1892, 20½; Crystal Palace Preference, 5½; Electric Telegraph, 107; Ditto, New, 104; General Steam, 25½; Great Ship, 1; London General Omnibus, 13½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 13½; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 13½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 70½; Rhymney Iron, 22; Royal Mail Steam, 50; Submarine Telegraph Scrip, 8½; East and West India Docks, 119½; London, 71½; St. Katharine, 63 ex div.; Victoria, 102; Birmingham Canal, 94; Grand Surrey Docks and Canal Loan Notes, 91.

It is stated that the Russian Government will shortly bring forward again the loan which was announced some months since, but which, it will be recollected, turned out a failure, from political considerations.

The Railway Share Market has been by no means active. The principal feature in it has been a fall in the value of Great Northern shares of three per cent on the announcement that the half-yearly dividend will be only 2½. The total "calls" advertised for this month are under £300,000. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Chester Junction, 72½; Bristol and Exeter, 98½; Caledonian, 83½; East Anglian, 15½; Eastern Counties, 68½; Eastern Union, A Stock, 41½; Great Northern, 101½; Ditto, A Stock, 82; Great Western, 68; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 98½; London and Blackwall, 66; London and North-Western, 94 ex div.; London and South-Western, 94½; Midland, 104½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 80½; Norfolk, 60½; North British, 57½; North Eastern—Berwick, 91½; Ditto, G.N.E. Purchase, 1½ dis.; Ditto, Leeds, 44½; Ditto, York, 73½; North Staffordshire, 12½; North-Western, 13½; South-Eastern, 73½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 99; Wilts and Somerset, 92.

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BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 164½; Ditto, Additional Capital, B, 7½; Eastern Bengal, 93½; East Indian, 98½; Grand Trunk of Canada, Six per Cent Preference, 92½; Ditto, Seven per Cent Debentures, 1862, 79; Great Indian Peninsula, 96½; Ditto New, 3; Great Western of Canada, 144½; Ditto New, 63½; Madras, 88; Ditto, Third Extension, 19; Punjab, 83.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 4; Great Luxembourg, 63; Lombardo-Venetian, 104½; Ditto New, 104½.

Home Securities rule steady to-day, and, compared with yesterday, very little change has taken place in the quotations. Consols have marked 94½ 95; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½ to 95½; and Exchequer Bills, 27s. to 30s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have continued somewhat steady.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Our market to-day was scantily supplied with all kinds of English wheat. The attendance of buyers was limited, and the transactions were wholly restricted to immediate wants; nevertheless, Monday's prices were supported. Good and fine foreign wheats were in fair request, at full currencies; but low and damp parcels commanded very little attention. Flaxine cargoes of grain were in moderate request, at full currencies. The supply of both English and foreign barley on offer was limited; yet the demand for it ruled inactive, at previous quotations. Malt changed hands slowly, at the last-mentioned value. The oat trade was heavy, and inferior samples were rather cheaper. Beans, peas, and flour sold at Monday's prices.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.—English: wheat, 1140; barley, 100; malt, 2340; oat, 1130; flour, 1890. Irish: oat, 510. Foreign: wheat, 10,470; barley, 2330; oat, 23,590; flour, 860 sacks. English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 37½ to 45s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malted ditto, 31s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 54s. to 56s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 51s.; Kingston and Ware, 54s. to 56s.; Chevalier, 64s. to 66s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 2½; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 21s. to 22s.; tinned, 38s. to 41s.; grey peas, 40s. to 42s.; maple, 44s. to 46s.; white, 44s. to 46s.; bolton, 44s. to 46s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 42s.; town household, 38s. to 40s.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 250 lb.; American, 22s. to 24s. per barrel; French, 28s. to 32s. per sack.

SEALS.—For the time of year, a fair amount of business is doing in most kinds of seed, at fair quotations. Cakes continue steady.

English, crushing, 50s. to 55s.; Calcutta, 47s. to 48s. per quarter; red clover, 52s. to 60s.; ditto, white, 62s. to 68s. per cwt; lupins, 35s. to 38s. per quarter; carlinas, 20s. to 22s. per cwt; brown mustard seed, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 18s. to 19s.; tares, 12s. to 13s. per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 51s. to 52s. per quarter. Imported cakes, English, 42½ to 43½; ditto, 42½ to 43½; ditto, foreign, 42½ to 43½; rapeseed, 42½ to 43½; rapeseed, 42½ to 43½.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 6½d. per 4 lb. loaf.

IMPERIAL WEEKLY AVERAGES.—Wheat, 43s. 9d.; barley, 30s. 1d.; oats, 25s. 3d.; rye, 33s. 1d.; beans, 45s. 2d.; peas, 37s. 0d.

THE FIVE WEEKS' AVERAGES.—Wheat, 45s. 11d.; barley, 30s. 8d.; oats, 25s. 5d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans 46s. 2d.; peas, 40s. 4d.

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.—Wheat, 66,947; barley, 889; oats, 4129; rye, 50; beans, 1365; peas, 285 quarters.

TEA.—The amount of business doing in this article is only moderate. Prices, however, are well supported. The shipments from China to England, show a falling off, when compared with last year, of 18,600,000 lb. Common and choice, 1s. 2d. per cwt. SUGAR.—In all kinds of raw sugar the transactions this week have been on a very moderate scale, and late rates have been with difficulty supported. West India has changed hands at 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Mauritius, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Bengal, 4s. to 4½s.; and Cuba, 4½s. to 4s. per cwt. The refined market has continued flat, at 51s. 6d. to 52s. per cwt. for brown lump.

COFFEE.—We have very little change in the value of any kind. On the whole, the market may be considered steady. Ordinary bold, picked native Ceylon has realised 65s. 6d. per cwt.

RICE.—Prices have ruled steady, but the demand has been much restricted. Mid white Bengal has sold at 10s. 6d. per cwt.

IRISH BUTTER.—There is a fair inquiry for good and fine Irish butter, at very full prices. In inferior parcels are a slow sale. Foreign and English qualities support late rates. Irish butter is selling at from 58s. to 68s., landed, according to quality. In other provisions very little is doing.

TALLOW.—The market is quiet, yet prices continue firm. F.Y.C., on the spot, has sold at 58s. to 60s. per cwt. The market for tallow is quiet, and the price is 55s. 8d. per cwt.

GLASS.—Lined oil is steady, at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per cwt. of 100 lb. In the value of other oils scarcely any change has taken place. Spirits of turpentine is dull, at 35s. to 36s. per cwt.

SPIRITS.—Rum still moves off heavily—proof Leeward at 2s. to 2s. 1d., and proof East India at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d., per gallon. There is a good demand for brandy, and grain spirit is steady in price.

HAY AND STRAW.—Old meadow hay, 23s. to 24s. 15s.; new ditto, 23s. 15s. to 24s. 15s.; old clover, 24s. 15s. to 25s. 10s.; new ditto, 24s. to 24s. 15s.; straw, 12s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per load. Trade steady.

WOOL.—The public sales are progressing freely, and prices show an advance of from 1d. to 3d. per lb. There is a steady business in the market.

POTATOES.—The supplies are on the increase, and the demand may be considered steady. Shaws are selling at from 70s. to 100s.; and Regents, 100s. to 130s. per ton.

HOFS (Friday).—Our market continues in a most depressed state, and prices rule nominal. Very favourable accounts still come to hand from the plantations, and the duty is freely backed at £200,000.—Hill and Kent put-pockets, 50s. to 135s.; West of Kent ditto, 60s. to 75s.; Sussex ditto, 55s. to 65s. per cwt.

CATTLE (Friday).—Tandford Moor, 13s.; Eden Main, 25s. 6d.; Haswell, 17s. 6d.; Hengh Hall, 15s. 6d.; Casop, 16s.; Hutton, 17s. 6d.; Kellie, 16s. 3d.; South Hutton, 17s. 3d.; South Kellie, 16s. 3d.; Caradoc, 16s. per ton.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—(Thursday, August 4).—The supply of beasts in to-day's market was considerably good, and all breeds, at 20 to 25 s. carcasses. There was a fair demand for prime sheep, at extreme rates. Otherwise the mutton trade was in sluggish state, on former terms. We had a fair demand for lambs; in price, however, no change took place. About 500 head were on offer from Ireland, in fair condition. The veal trade was brisk at an improvement in the quotations of from 2d. to 4d. per 8 lb., the best calves having sold at 5s. per 8 lb. Pigs and small cattle were in moderate demand. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 3d.; prime Scots, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large coarse calves, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; small porkers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; lambs, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; smoking calves, 12s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 22s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1100; cows, 125; sheep and lambs, 13,250; calves, 550; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 350; sheep, 1600; calves, 312.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL (Friday).—The supplies of meat on sale here to-day are on the increase, but nevertheless, the trade generally rules steady, at full prices. Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; ditto small ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.; middling ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; prime ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; veal, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 2d. per 8 lbs. by the carcase.—ROBERT HERBERT.

HAMBURG, July 30.—But a limited business in grain can still be reported, yet prices are as well maintained here as in other markets. Wheat from hence is fetching 44s. 0d. per 450 lb. for Oct. to Dec. 1895, and 45s. 0d. for Jan. to March 1896. From exports prices continue nominal in the absence of buyers. Of new Sable barley we are receiving the first crops of very good quality, weighing 50 to 53 lb., and could purchase at 31s. 6d. to 33s. 6d. per quarter, f.o.b. Holstein we quote at 27s. 6d. to 28s. per 450 lb., f.o.b. here; Danish, from outputs, is held firm, at 28s. 6d. to 27s. per quarter C. and P. for 52 to 53 lb. Oats are still neglected; and we, per quarter cost and landed, would buy 38 to 40 lb. Danish; Beans almost without supply. Rapeseed has been paid at 56s. 6d.; Ruben, 54s. 6d. per 450 lb., f.o.b. here.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

BANKRUPTS.

J. MOON, jun., West India-road, Poplar, optician.—J. HARRIS, Highweek, Devonshire, confectioner.—E. ORR, 12, Colindale, upholsterer.—J. WOHLGAST, Oxford street, dealer in cigars.—W. RICHARDS, Lauderdale Arms, Ilkington, licensed victualler.—W. L. WOOD, Puckridge, Hertfordshire, grocer.—J. WARD, jun., Pimlico, glass-dealer.—F. TAPLEY, Commercial-road East, draper.—J. M. PEARSON, Coatham, Yorkshire, builder.—W. LANCASTER, Bury, Lancashire, coal merchant.—C. J. GOODWIN, Hulme, Manchester, tavern-keeper.—H. HOBBS and G. TILLEY, St. George's wharf, Cambridge street Old St. Pancras-road, brickmakers.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.

BANKRUPTS.

C. TITCIMARSH, Wimpole, Cambridgeshire, farmer.—L. JUSSIFLAMANT, Duke-street, Portland Place, and Somerset-street, Portman-square, milliner.—J. E. FORD, Aldermanbury, and Adde-street, City, stock and tin manufacturer.—G. J. ADAMSON, Tricoman, builder.—Y. RUBSTON, Wrexham, Denbighshire, draper.—J. SWAN, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Bellevue, Durham, shipowner.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each Announcement.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Pallion House, Lutterworth, the wife of Captain Constable Curtis, late of the 12th Regt. Lancers, of a daughter.
On the 3rd July, at Oporto, Mrs. R. P. Dapne, of a boy.
On the 28th July, at Castle House, Shooter's-hill, the wife of Alfred William Boon, of a son.
On the 29th ult., at Clifton, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Biber Erskine, of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at 17, Euston-road, the wife of Mr. J. E. M. of a daughter.
On the 2nd inst., at Evington-place, Kent, the wife of Sir Courtenay Honeywood, Bart., of a daughter.
On the 29th ult., at Cannington, Somerset, the Hon. Mrs. R. Clifford, of a

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In previous Numbers we have given Portraits of most of the distinguished officers employed in the Indian campaign who have recently received the thanks of Parliament: we now publish the Portrait of General Walpole, from a photograph by Messrs. Lock and Whitfield, and subjoined are some events of his military career in India.

Brigadier-General Walpole proceeded to India in October, 1857, as second Colonel of the Rifle Brigade. On his arrival there he at once joined the army at Cawnpore, and was engaged with uniform success in the series of actions which took place there under General Windham and Sir Colin Campbell. The first actions were on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of November, and in the first Colonel Walpole commanded four companies only of his own corps; but on the 28th he was intrusted with the command of the left attack, and with the forces under him he achieved a complete victory over the enemy, capturing their guns. His services on the occasion were acknowledged by General Windham with a frankness and generosity which, under all the circumstances, was peculiarly honourable to that officer.

On the 30th Sir Colin Campbell created, and placed under Colonel Walpole's command, a sixth brigade, with which he did excellent service four days afterwards, when the relief of Cawnpore was effected. On this he was advanced to the command of a strong column, and was further employed in restoring order in Etawah, Mynpore, and other districts, till called on to take the command of a division (as Brigadier-General) in the army destined to relieve Lucknow, on which occasion he was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Sir James Outram and Lord Clyde. This being accomplished, he was placed in command of the field force which was sent to clear the country between Lucknow and Bareilly. In the course of this march it became necessary to take the Fort of Rowah. Here General Walpole received the only check which he has sustained; but after destroying the fort, which was evacuated during the night, he removed to Rohilcund, where he gained a signal victory at Allah-gunge, with a loss to the enemy of between five and six hundred, and of only one killed and six wounded on our side; and subsequently he took part in the capture of Bareilly.

The last action in which he was engaged took place on the 15th of January last, on the banks of the Saarda, where he defeated the chief, Nurput Singh, who had subjected the troops under his command to the check experienced at Rowah, and who, with his cousin, Bene Singh, and his son, fell in the action. Next morning two hundred and eighty bodies were found in the jungle; numbers were also drowned in the river, or died of their wounds; and the whole force was completely routed and dispersed, the number killed being more than our entire force, and the number wounded twice or thrice as many. This victory was the more important because, had the rebels succeeded in getting into Rohilcund, the whole of that district would most probably have become again unsettled.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT JERSEY.

On the night of Monday, the 18th ult., the General Hospital, Gloucester-street, Jersey, was almost totally destroyed by fire. At about half-past eleven smoke was perceived issuing from the roof,

followed shortly after by flames. The inmates and servants of the establishment had all retired to rest, and it was with difficulty that they could be aroused. The first thought of Mr. Arthur, the governor, was to provide for the safety of the three hundred inmates who occupied the building; and, with the help of the servants and of several persons brought to the spot by the cries raised in town, the whole of the invalids were removed in safety. The "worst cases" were conveyed to the outhouses, but the greater part congregated in the garden, where they were supplied with blankets and other articles of covering.

A large portion of furniture, bedding, and other effects were saved, as were likewise the portrait of the founder of the establishment, the record, and other valuable documents. Meanwhile the fire had made rapid progress, and had spread along the entire length of the roof, descending into the upper story. Several fire-engines were shortly brought on the spot, but the fire spread with great

rapidity in its downward course. From the first moment it was evident that the main building was doomed, and, consequently, the efforts of those employed were directed to protect the two wings, which had still remained intact. The communications were thereupon cut off, and the engines worked manfully. In a short time it was perceptible that the great body of water poured in at the gables had made an impression on the fire. At about five the fire was mastered, and all further apprehension had ceased. Happily, no lives were lost, nor did any accident of a serious nature occur.

THE FIRST ANNUAL GREAT ARCHERY MEETING AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The archery-grounds established at the Crystal Palace under the direction of Mr. Thomas Aldred, of Oxford-street, have for some time enjoyed a deservedly high reputation, and they may unquestionably be reckoned amongst the foremost attractions of the park. This has been the result of their having from the first been intrusted to able hands. What they have wanted to enable them to develop fully their attractive powers has been a series of first-rate archery meetings. London has hitherto been comparatively without experience in modern archery. Cricket has more than one favourite home within the boundaries of the metropolis; and the Thames, as it flows on towards Westminster, knows well with what strength and vigour oars are pulled by English amateur boatmen. But archery, another thoroughly English exercise, for some unexplained reasons, had not even sought for popularity within the range of Big Ben's booming sound until it was resolved to associate a series of annual grand meetings with the archery-grounds at the Crystal Palace.

Under such circumstances an experimental meeting would necessarily be attended with no ordinary difficulties. The aim must be to accomplish such a meeting as would at once take rank with most distinguished toxophilite gatherings in the land, and would secure for the archery-grounds of the Crystal Palace a wide-spread reputation worthy of their association with that magnificent institution. In order to accomplish this, much both of judicious thought and patient labour would have to be devoted to the preparatory arrangements. Archers of renown must be persuaded to take a part in the proceedings; and, on the other hand, persons who had not been trained to take much interest in an archery meeting would have been tempted to regard with greater favour this characteristic reminiscence of the "Merrie England" of the olden time. Mr. Aldred, with whom the project originated, entered in good earnest upon his work, and it soon became evident that he was working in the right spirit. The leading members of the most celebrated clubs were consulted, and their co-operation secured; the whole scheme was matured under the direction of gentlemen whose experience and skill have combined to invest them with the very highest authority. Mr. C. M. Caldecott undertook the office of judge; Mr. N. Merridew was announced as general manager of the meeting; Mr. Ford, of the Cheltenham Archers, the "champion" archer of England, would head the list of the shooters; and the efforts of Mr. Aldred himself received the most zealous and liberal support from the directors and chief officials of the Crystal Palace; and thus everything was done that might reasonably be hoped would secure success. That reasonable hope was realised in the most gratifying manner on Wednesday and Thursday, July 27 and 28, the two days set apart for the inau-



FIRE AT THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, JERSEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY F. LOTT

gural Grand Archery Meeting at the Crystal Palace. Everything, indeed, appeared to combine in the common object of producing a completely satisfactory result. The very first important matters, which no foresight or care could either direct or control, proved altogether favourable. The days were brilliant, the temperature endurable, and a delightful breeze both displayed the flags and contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the visitors, without in any serious degree affecting the shooting. The meeting was held, not on the ground usually devoted to archery practice near the north wing of the palace, but upon the cricket-ground at the lower part of the park. This ground, which consists of a fine level plateau, surrounded by trees, with intervals of lawn, is admirably adapted as well for archery as for cricket; and the undulations of the adjoining portions of the park afford the most commodious and agreeable accommodation for a numerous array of spectators. On the present occasion the pleasant slopes that surround a considerable portion of the inclosed shooting-ground were occupied by a numerous and fashionable assemblage of visitors, who evidently regarded with the deepest interest the truly English spectacle before them. The shooters, ladies and gentlemen, upwards of sixty in number, formed a line stretching nearly across the ground, while a considerable number of their more immediate friends were assembled in their rear, and accompanied them as they traversed the space between the two sets of targets. The archers included many of the best and most famous of Robin Hood's representatives now living in England, who had assembled at Sydenham from every part of the country; and the shooting was such as might have been expected from such an assemblage. Mr. Ford added to his long series of triumphs by carrying off the first prize, the second prize being awarded to Mr. Ford's formidable rival, Mr. Edwards. The shooting, also, of Miss Turner and Mrs. Hornblow was pre-eminently excellent.

At the conclusion of the shooting on the second day the prizes, to which the directors of the Crystal Palace Company had been most liberal contributors, were awarded as follows:—

LADIES' PRIZES.			GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES.		
Names.	Scores.	Prizes.	Names.	Scores.	Prizes.
Miss Turner, greatest score ..	478	£10 0	Mr. H. A. Ford, greatest score ..	946	£15 0
Mrs. Hornblow second ditto ..	424	8 0	Mr. Edwards, second ditto ..	775	12 0
Mrs. Luard, third ditto ..	329	6 0	Mr. Males, third ditto ..	721	9 0
Miss Dixon, fourth ditto ..	320	4 0	Mr. Walters, fourth ditto ..	699	6 0
Miss L. James, fifth ditto ..	311	3 0	Mr. T. Boulton, fifth ditto ..	624	4 0
Mrs. Elaker {greatest number of golds ..	4	2 10	Mr. Elliott, greatest number of golds ..	13	2 10
Miss Altable {equal number of golds ..	4	2 10	Mr. Haynes, best gold ..	100	2 10
Miss Gazeley, best gold ..			Mr. Tawney, greatest score at 100 yards ..	174	2 0
Mrs. Atkinson, greatest score at sixty yards ..	191	2 0	Col. Clowes {do. at 80 yds ..	210	2 0
Miss Hardins, ditto at fifty yards ..	133	2 0	Mr. Spalding {do. at 80 yds ..	187	2 0
Mrs. Pollock, best gold at sixty yards ..			Mr. Blaker, do. at sixty yards ..	187	2 0
Miss Meredith, ditto, at fifty yards ..			Mr. Emmott, best gold at 100 yards ..		2 0
EXTRA PRIZES GIVEN BY MR. ALDRED.			Mr. Spalding, ditto, at eighty yards ..		2 0
Miss Altable, greatest number of hits, not having won a prize ..	70	Spanish bow, six arrows ..	Mr. King, ditto, at sixty yards ..		2 0
Miss L. Fenton, second ditto ..	59	Six arrows ..	EXTRA PRIZES GIVEN BY MR. ALDRED.		
Mrs. Curtis, third ditto ..	55	Six arrows ..	Mr. F. Townsend, greatest number of hits, not having won a prize ..	141	Spanish bow, six arrows ..
			Mr. Aston, second ditto ..	121	Six arrows ..
			Mr. Foulkes, third ditto ..	101	Six arrows ..

Military bands were in attendance on both days, and excellent cold dinners, with various other refreshments, were provided on the ground. On the first day, after the shooting, the great fountains, with the whole system of waterworks and cascades, were displayed in full action; and on the Thursday the fountains of the upper basins played at about the same hour. A series of complimentary speeches closed the final proceedings, after the distribution of the prizes. The only subject for regret was a most unfortunate accident which happened, in consequence of a fall in the grounds, to the mother of one of the most accomplished archers, Miss Chetwynd, who consequently was unable to occupy the position that had been assigned to her at target A. We are happy to add that the suffering lady is progressing towards recovery as favourably as the severe nature of her accident will admit.

Thus the first grand archery meeting has taken place at the Crystal Palace, and has at once proved a signal success, and has also given the most abundant promise of still better things to come. We congratulate the directors upon such a sensible and agreeable addition to the long list of the attractions of the Crystal Palace; and, at the same time, we regard with the utmost satisfaction the introduction of archery to the neighbourhood of London under their auspices.

THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL.

THE View below represents a portion of the new buildings added to the formerly celebrated residence of the Duke of York. Oatlands House has passed through many changes during the last fifty years.



NEW SOUTH WING OF THE OATLANDS PARK HOTEL, WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.

Upon the death of the Duke it became the property of Mr. Hughes Ball (the "Golden Ball"), and was occupied for many years by the late Earl of Ellesmere. It was here that the Princess Charlotte passed her honeymoon; it was also occupied by Lord and Lady Foley upon their marriage. The Grotto (of which an engraving has appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS), constructed by the first Duke of Newcastle at vast expense, remains in its original state in the grounds, surrounded by the fifty gravestones placed there by the Duchess of York to the memory of her favourite animals, some with inscriptions by Lord Erskine and others.

Upon the principal staircase of the hotel hangs a somewhat re-

markable painting, comprising full-length portraits of the Nabob of Oude and of all his family. It was painted by Kettle, at a charge of one thousand guineas, for the Marquis of Hastings, when Governor-General of India. (An indifferent copy of the principal figure hangs in one of the rooms of Hampton Court Palace.) The original portraits, by Kettle, of the Nabob of Arcot and of the Nabob of Bengal, painted for the Marquis of Hastings, hang in the lower corridor.

The youngest son of Charles I. was born here, hence styled "Henry of Oatlands." On his return to England, at the Restoration, he died of the smallpox—"by the great negligence," says Pepys ('Diary,' vol. 1), "of the doctors." He was interred in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster.

St. George's Hill (the property of the Dowager Countess of Ellesmere) adjoins Oatlands Park, and affords some of the wildest and most extensive prospects in the country.

Among the recent arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel are the following:—Captain Eustace, the Earl and Countess of Clare, Colonel Fanshawe, Rev. W. Heath, the Countess of Longford, General Mackenzie; Wm. Ewart, M.P.; Colonel Edwards, Countess of Yarborough; W. S. Lindsay, M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, General Watkins, Countess de Raymond, Colonel Hutchinson, Baron Glinkey, Countess Dowager of Glasgow and Miss Catherine Sinclair.

KEW GARDENS.

THE gardens at Kew have been remarkable this year for their beauty, and the abundance and perfection of the flowers, the roses especially. Among the great features of the place the palmhouse stands conspicuous. Under this immense crystal cover are numerous tropical plants besides the palms, which constitute the most striking objects in its vast area. Among the loftiest palms are two kinds of cocconut, which are nearly forty feet high. The two stoutest palms are the West India, or Jamaica fan palm, each of which, with its earth and tub, weighs seventeen tons. It is only necessary to allude to such varieties as the date palm, the dwarf palm, the Guinea oil palm, the cabbage palm, and others, before we would point attention to other sun-loving specimens of the vegetable kingdom.

Among others, the bananas and plantains may always be seen in this house in a more or less advanced state of flower or fruit throughout the whole year, their ample and delicately green foliage overtopping many of the other plants. An attempt to notify all the varieties which are collected in this floral crystal palace would necessarily degenerate into a mere catalogue, and it is only possible to direct attention to our illustration of the structure, which shows how beautifully it is situated and surrounded, and to assert that from the opposite side of the piece of water on the margin of which it stands, and in which in calm weather it is reflected, the best view of the structure is to be obtained.

In connection with these gardens we give an illustration of one of the utilitarian purposes to which the collection has been applied. In the old tropical aquarium in hothouse No. 6 there is a fine specimen of that most wonderful of all vegetable productions, the lace or lattice leaf plant of Madagascar. It has been copied by the artificial florists of London, and has taken exceedingly well, and is becoming very fashionable with the ladies, many millions of leaves having been



THE LATTICE-LEAF PLANT OF MADAGASCAR IN THE TROPICAL AQUARIUM, KEW GARDENS.

the turnpike roads within its limits should pay 2d. in the pound on the amount of its assessment to a common fund; and that such further sum as may be required for the repair of the roads not taken by the parishes should be raised by a rate in aid, to be levied in all parishes within the district of the Metropolitan Board of Works. This sum, so far as we are able to estimate it, will probably be about £27,000. The assessment of the whole district in 1858 was £12,031,151. A rate in aid, therefore, of little more than 1/4d. in the pound will be sufficient. The parishes which do not take their roads upon themselves will be called upon to pay the rate of 2d., and also the rate in aid, and the charge to them will, therefore, be about 2 1/4d. To the other parishes it will be about 1/4d., and, where they do not at present repair all their roads, the additional cost of such of them as are now maintained by tolls.

"With reference to management:—As considerable portions of the roads now under the control of the Metropolitan Road Commissioners lie beyond the district of the Metropolitan Board of Works, and will be unaffected by the proposed measure, it will be necessary to continue that commission; and we think that the most convenient course will be, to place all the roads not taken by the parishes, as well on the south as on the north of the Thames, under the superintendence of the commissioners, who appear to us to have managed the roads which have been hitherto under their charge with remarkable ability and success. This plan has also the recommendation of economy, as the commissioners have already an efficient staff, and, being relieved of such parts of their roads as will be taken by the parishes, will probably be able to manage the additional roads which it is proposed to place under their care without any material increase of their present establishment expenses.

"In the cases of the Commercial and New Cross trusts, portions of road, not exceeding a few miles in length, are beyond the district of the Metropolitan Board of Works. If, therefore, the repair of the roads within that district is provided for as suggested, it would seem advisable to place these short roads also under the superintendence of the commissioners, and to transfer to them the powers of levying tolls, and other powers now vested in the trustees. It will also be advisable to add to the number of *ex-officio* commissioners the members for South Essex, West Kent, and East Surrey.

"There are some trust estates, the rents of which are applicable to the repair of the Harrow-road and Edgware-road, and have been apportioned by Act of Parliament between the commissioners of the metropolitan roads, and the parishes of St. Marylebone and Paddington. If the suggestions we have made are carried into effect, a reapportionment of these rents will be necessary.

"It remains to be considered how the debts of such of the trusts as are in debt should be provided for.

"Before any measure which may be sanctioned by the Legislature can be brought into operation the actual value of the debts will probably be reduced to about £100,000. We think that unless it should be considered advisable to allow the present state of things to continue until 1863, by which time a very considerable further reduction will be effected, and then to apply part of the proceeds of the 1d. road duty for the purpose—the amount required should be raised by a general metropolitan rate. A single rate of about 2d. in the pound will be sufficient. It may, perhaps, be thought, however, that a rate of 2d. in one year, in addition to the rates required for repairs, would impose too heavy a burden on the ratepayers. If so, the plan which has succeeded so well in South Wales may be adopted, and power given to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners to advance the sum at which the debts may be valued a term of years, being allowed for its repayment.

"The debt on the Commercial road amounts to nearly three-fourths of the aggregate value of the debts. The circumstances, too, of that trust, especially with reference to the dock traffic, are peculiar. We have had some doubts whether it would not be expedient to except it altogether from the suggested measure; but we have come to the conclusion that this cannot be done with injustice to those persons within the metropolitan district who are in the habit of using the road. It would be impracticable to exempt them from the proposed rates, and they might fairly complain if they were left subject to toll.

"We have not come to these conclusions without hesitation and difficulty, and we are fully conscious that the plan we have ventured to recommend is not free from objection. It appears to us that no scheme can be devised for effecting the object proposed by the commission which objections of considerable weight may not be urged; but we have selected that which, in our judgment, will operate in the least unfair and oppressive manner."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

ONE evening last week the British Senate had notice that its ignorance of foreign politics was to be dissipated. On the following morning the British Senate and the British public were exactly as unknowing as ever. Lord John Russell is Minister for Foreign Affairs because, not being Premier, he demands the office which he believes just now to be the most prominent, and therefore he got up a spectacle he loves when he contrived to induce all the members of Parliament who are forced to remain in town, because they are stopped by the publications of the panels on Election Committees, and can't go away without asking formal "leave" of the House, to assemble to listen to a set oration from him. Lord John has in the last few years been subjected to so many mortifications in his public life, that, though he continues to be one of the most unsatisfactory public men one knows, yet one did not grudge him this opportunity of delivering himself of a State paper in the capacity of a responsible Minister of the Crown. As a specimen of his apprenticeship in the art of diplomacy his speech showed an aptitude for that which is comparatively a new craft to him, which on the whole was unexpected. No doubt he was enabled to speak much and say little, and his demeanour was swelling, and his voice rose out of its usual tiny tones, and was made to roll as he rounded his periods in a manner which was a stepping out of the frigid and didactic tone of the Lord John of every day. It has often been conjectured, but on this night one felt it a positive certainty, that Mr. Disraeli requires at least twenty-four hours to answer a speech which contains serious matter, and is not merely a piece of Parliamentary rhetoric, founded on a claptrap motion as a text. No one who heard him floundering about the different points of Lord John's speech could be surprised at the significant glances which passed between Lord Clarendon and Lord Wodehouse as they sat almost giggling together under the gallery. No doubt, on the occasion of a foreign debate, Mr. Disraeli of all men feels the want of that stimulus to a speaker which is derived from the knowledge that your audience is prone to listen and apt to be excited by what you are saying, and which induces a practised orator—or a hot-blooded one, as the case may be—to be venturesome, perhaps rash, and therefore effective—for the moment. But it is no use denying that the House of Commons does not care for a foreign debate in the abstract. They stay while the chiefs are talking or are expected to talk, but they show none of that vigorous enthusiasm which characterises them on a purely domestic topic, and they are more roused by a story of an English pig having been beaten by a policeman in excess of zeal than they are when some Foreign Secretary is prosily pointing out the eventualities in which the Emperor of the French will be in Berlin, or the Emperor of Russia in Constantinople. It is a relief when Mr. Bowyer enacts the political mountebank, and they laugh just as they would at the assertions of Dulcamara about his nostrums; but it is to be doubted if they listen with any real pleasure even to such a statement as that made by Lord Palmerston on this occasion. Nothing can be more admirable than the way in which the noble Lord delivers himself of a dissertation on foreign affairs. There is a spontaneity of expression which can arise only from fulness of knowledge, a clearness of expression, a rounding of the sentences, absence of hesitation in the delivery, and a choice of words which make these speeches sound like a spirited despatch read with due emphasis to the Queen. The sentences are spirited, but the manner is so calm and assured that the statement is more like a reading than a speech.

There are times when we think the vast majority of those who, either from duty or inclination, go to listen to the debates in the House of Commons must think harshly of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland. That able Judge, we believe, declined to resign his seat during the tenure of office by Lord Derby's Government, and, consequently, we are still afflicted with Mr. Whiteside, who, being now a comparatively idle man, is for ever asserting that pseudo-prominency which he has acquired as a member of Parliament, by being always in the House and putting himself forward on every subject. Ah! if the statesmen who repealed the Union could have been threatened with the prolongation of their lives till now with the condition of listening to the Irish members—if it could have been held out to Pitt that he should be compelled not to leave the House when Mr. Whiteside rose, and be obliged not to sleep when Mr. Maguire gives a resumé of his book upon Papal Rome, without going an inch farther in this over-strong case—we may be sure that that great act of injustice to which we are accustomed to call, nobody knows why, the Sister Island would never have been perpetrated.

One of the consequences of the abnormal nature of the present Session is that we have perforce to assist at this time of the year in the results of the Parliamentary incubation of private members. It is not likely that Mr. Horsman (who develops that fidgettiness which is to be remarked in all the unattached members of the Liberal party who have been in office; witness, among others, Mr. Bouverie in one House, and Lord Stanley of Alderley in the other) would allow a prepared speech and motion to become abortive any more than Lord Elcho would consent to a miscarriage of that great speech on foreign affairs of which he has been so long gravid. Therefore Mr. Horsman preferred to speak to the gallery in an empty House a very masterly-woven tissue of theories, set in a collection of nicely-balanced sentences, modelled upon, or, if not modelled upon, falling by some chance into an exact resemblance to, the sort of speech Sir Bulwer Lytton makes nowadays, and which did not elicit a cheer all through, until he said he had finished, when the unusual noise seemed to stimulate him into giving ten minutes more of matter which by no means fitted into the rest as regards smoothness or polish. The abstract nature of the propositions contained in it was demonstrated by the answer of Mr. Sidney Herbert, which being interpreted meant—there is nothing to answer, and I would not trouble myself to say a word but for the obligations of my office. Of course interest was excited by the evident and palpable symptoms of taking part in the debate which Mr. Cobden exhibited all the evening. It strikes one that the difference between Mr. Cobden's speeches and those of Mr. Bright is that those of the former read better than they sound, and those of the latter sound better than they read. Mr. Cobden's terse, unadorned speeches, every sentence containing a fact, accompanied by an apt illustration, are full of matter for one who studies the debates, but his delivery has about it a sort of dryness, a hardness, a want of spontaneity that does not carry you with him like the fervid utterance of Mr. Bright. When Mr. Cobden wishes to be impressive, or gets as excited as he ever suffers himself to be, his voice is shrill, and he has a manner with him which is very like scolding. On this occasion we fancied that these defects were more than usually patent, and we confess that we came away from listening to what was certainly a very able and a very impressive speech, looking to its argument and its point of view, with a sort of sensation that Mr. Cobden is not altogether the man he was even in 1857.

In June, 1854, when Sir Charles Wood rose to ask the House of Commons to legislate on a question which affected, for weal or woe, the destiny of two millions of our fellow-subjects, only 150 gentlemen could be got together for the consideration of so great a topic as the future government of India, and fifty of them fled as soon as Sir Charles was on his legs. Since then there has been more than one Minister for India, and woe has vastly predominated over weal in that particularly perplexing part of our dominions. Nevertheless, when once again Sir Charles Wood rose to declare his awful sense of the responsibility he had (to the surprise of everybody) again undertaken, the scene was almost identical. There may have been 150 members present—certainly fifty ran away at once. There was this difference, however. In 1854 Mr. Lowe was Sir Charles Wood's prompter; now he had no hope of assistance from an unfledged young Under-Secretary like Mr. Thomas George Baring; and whereas on the former occasion Mr. Gladstone rushed up to a remote corner of the gallery and disposed himself for a long slumber, which he enjoyed, that gentleman now sat beside Sir Charles Wood, and scrupulously corrected his figures as he (of course) blundered through them, making "increase" "decrease," and *vice versa*, and calling millions thousands, and thousands hundreds. Nevertheless, as he regularly—at the outspoken request from time to time of several members—repeated his statements twice, sometimes thrice, he got right at last. Sir Charles is a cool hand enough, never seeming conscious of being unequal to the occasion;

but this time he seemed rather impressed with his position. Before he rose Lord Stanley crossed over to him, and presented him with an immense bundle of papers, evidently statistics and calculations; and it was laughable to witness how aghast Sir Charles looked at the offer. He waved the packet off just as a man would who was asked to take a snake by the tail; and though he did have the courtesy, as soon as he recovered, to follow Lord Stanley to his place and ask what it was all about, he carefully eschewed adding it to his own mass of documents. Incredible as it may appear, apart from the fumbling with his figures, which, as we have said, he contrived to bring right at last, Sir Charles Wood did make a clear statement, and, on the whole, was audible and intelligent, so much so that no one who heard Lord Stanley afterwards but was ready to say that Sir Charles was the better of the two. It is a curious infelicity that, at a time when Indian topics are of such vital importance, the destinies of that country should be committed in succession to two men who labour under such defects of utterance that it is with difficulty they can make themselves heard in the House. As the main question was one of a loan, it was not surprising that on the half-empty benches the presence of the members of the house of Rothschild who are in Parliament should have been conspicuous as they sat side by side, and flanked by Alderman Salomons, a situation which almost suggested the idea of the proximate formation of a Hebraic party in the Legislature. Although Mr. Bright took notes during the evening, and the discussion was thought to be confined to finance, his speech was as much composed of passionate declamation as usual, which of course was a success because it was so intensely earnest; but it is to be doubted whether he succeeded in stirring up an actual interest on the subject of India, even though it seems that we are likely to have those of our sympathies touched on her account which lurk in our purses.

If Lord Elcho can be burked next Monday it is probable that we have now heard the last great debate of the Session. Most assuredly nothing but the gentle violence of the Government will keep houses together. Again the private members have suffered from that numerical observation which the Speaker no doubt thinks the most pointed of the Session. A Mr. Augustus Smith talking of the "Fore-shore" so inevitably suggested ideas of the seaside, and as such an inflection as Mr. Lindsay in the Navigation Laws lowered in the next motion on Tuesday, a humane member fell back on the expedition of a count out, which, though once defeated by the hasty advent of half a dozen gentlemen actually masticating as they rushed in from the refreshment-room, could not but be successful next time. The Government may as well help themselves to the Tuesday evenings if there is more than one left now.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Lord TEYNHAM inquired whether in proposing any measure for Parliamentary Reform the Government would take into consideration the expediency of not proposing any property or pecuniary qualification to entitle a person to be registered as a voter?—EARL GRANVILLE declined to give any premature explanation upon a subject which was, he observed, still under the consideration of her Majesty's Ministers.

THE DIVORCE COURT BILL was considered as amended in Committee, and some further amendments agreed to, after a miscellaneous discussion. Other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord R. ECHEL called attention to the reports from the Election Committees upon the late returns for Gloucester and Norwich, showing the existence of gross bribery and corruption in those boroughs. He inquired whether her Majesty's Ministers meant to issue commissions of inquiry to investigate the state of electoral morality in the places mentioned?—The HOME SECRETARY observed that that duty did not properly belong to the Government. When the evidence taken before the Committees was printed, the House, if it judged proper, might address the Crown asking for the appointment of a commission respecting the late proceedings in either or both the incriminated boroughs.—Sir J. V. SHELLEY stated that he should move a resolution providing that in all similar cases the issue of new writs should be postponed.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply. The vote for the expenses of the Statute Law Commission underwent much discussion, on the ground that the Commissioners had been at work since 1854, and had produced no result in the way of consolidating the law. The HOME SECRETARY justified the vote, but consented to reduce the amount by £1000, as the chief commissionership, lately held by Mr. Bellenden Ker, was now vacant. The opposition was, however, pressed, and, on a division, the vote was altogether negatived by a majority of 91 to 80.

THE INDIAN LOAN.

The House having gone into Committee on the Indian loan, Sir C. WOOD made his promised explanation touching the financial position of our Indian empire, detailing the results of the past transactions, at the close of which it appeared that the gross aggregate of debt due from the Indian exchequer amounted to £81,350,000, entailing an annual charge of £3,504,000 in the shape of interest. The military expenditure, also, during the twelve months ending on the 30th of April last, was not less than £25,849,000. Passing on to the estimated expense and receipts for the year now pending, the right hon. Baronet stated that the gross charges, including interest payable in India, were expected to reach a total of £38,390,000, and those incurred at home £5,851,500. There were besides about £900,000, payable as interest on the railway capital deposited with the Indian Government, and about £1,000,000 for compensation on account of losses during the late rebellion. This brought up the aggregate outlay to a total of £46,131,500. On the other side the probable increase of revenue, as estimated by Lord Stanley, was £35,850,000, to which he saw no immediate prospect of increase. This left a deficit of about £10,280,000, which would be increased to £12,500,000 by the necessary expenditure on railway works during the current year. In examining into this deficiency, Sir C. Wood entered into details respecting the result of various mining operations already attempted on Indian accounts, from which on the whole an income had been netted, leaving a chasm of £5,700,000 still to be filled up. To supply this deficit he proposed to borrow £7,000,000, including £2,000,000 of the last series of debenture stock unused, leaving a liberal margin for discount and casual expenses. With this supply for present wants, however, it was impossible to close the account. If matters remained as they were, and even in the absence of any further disasters, the revenue for next year, 1860-61, must leave another deficiency of at least £10,000,000 when compared with the current expenditure. This excess of outlay it was necessary to reduce, and for this purpose he believed that little if anything could be effected in the shape of reduction in the civil services or in the public works. The military expenditure furnished the only item wherein any considerable saving could be accomplished. The right hon. Baronet then stated the numbers engaged in various branches of the Indian army, the result being that there were at present on service in that country 110,320 European soldiers, 207,765 native soldiers, and 89,829 native police. Including the men retained in the depôts and for recruiting service at home, there were no less than 431,000 officers, soldiers, and police receiving pay from the Indian exchequer. Before the late mutiny he observed the Indian army cost twelve millions. Its present charge was twenty-one millions, showing an increase of nine millions. It might not be possible to bring the future outlay down to the former level, but very large opportunities existed for retrenchment in this quarter, though how far it would be found practicable to realise any projects of economy in that direction during the present year he could not venture to anticipate. When all was done, and when the product of some new branches of taxation had accrued, he still saw no probability of escaping another deficiency upon the income of next year, which must be met by a further loan, whose amount he hoped need not exceed six millions. By the year then ensuing—namely, 1861-2, he trusted that the Indian revenue might be brought into a state of equilibrium. Before that happened the debt would in all probability exceed one hundred millions; and, though upon this debt a large saving of interest might be made if the loan were secured by an imperial guarantee, he did not at present intend to suggest such a proceeding to the House of Commons. Remarkable upon the vicious and wasteful system of India finance which had hitherto existed, Sir Charles announced that a commissioner of wisdom and experience was to be sent out to that country to investigate the question, and suggest means for placing the revenue and expenditure of India upon a sounder basis. Observing that during several years before the mutiny the revenue of India had evinced extraordinary elasticity, he felt justified in anticipating a renewal of prosperity, industrial and fiscal, when tranquillity was restored and the resources of the country developed. Adverting to the new loan, he stated that the amount would be really called for by small instalments, and a large proportion need not be paid up until April next.

After some remarks from Mr. Crawford, Lord STANLEY recognised the difficulties by which the Indian Government was beset. The India of 1859 differed essentially from the India of 1856, and years would probably elapse before all traces of the late revolt were entirely effaced. Entering at large into the financial question, the noble Lord maintained that no increase of taxation was possible in India to any great amount, not more probably than half a million a year, and expressed his disapprobation of the proposal to give an imperial guarantee for the Indian debt. Nevertheless, he believed that something in the nature of

imperial assistance to the Indian revenue would before long become matter of necessity. Why, indeed, he asked, should India be required to pay the whole expenditure incurred in its defence, while other colonies were, to some extent, defended at the cost of the home exchequer? Respecting retrenchment he agreed that not much could be effected immediately, but pointed out many ways for saving expenses in future, suggesting especially for this purpose a larger employment of natives in the civil service of India.

Mr. BRIGHT believed that the Indian difficulty was becoming annually more intractable. For twenty years the finances of that country had presented a chronic deficit and continually augmenting pile of debt. This fact was in itself a proof that the Government must be extravagant and bad. Much of this debt was, he admitted, unjustly fixed upon the Indian exchequer, the fifteen millions spent in the Afghan war, in particular, being exclusively required for a purpose supposed to be imperial. At present, he observed, the whole net revenue of India was swallowed up by its military outlay, a state of things which no State could long endure without coming to ruin. Yet it was stated that the army would not be reduced, while it appeared that the sources of income were almost altogether unelastic. The ultimate issue of this system could not be contemplated without alarm. The hon. member proceeded to denounce the policy of annexation, which had led to a profitless and unwieldy extension of our empire. The civil service in India was, he contended, susceptible of large retrenchment, all the salaries being extravagantly large; and, if even no money was saved, more moderate payments would enable the Government to augment the number of European functionaries, and so improve the administration of the country. In the army, again, large reductions were possible. Before the mutiny it was said that the native force was too large. It was that force which caused the revolt. Yet at this moment there were 50,000 native soldiers in our pay more than before, although the mutiny was suppressed, and large provinces altogether disarmed. By a juster policy and humane treatment of the natives we could dispose with a large portion of our army, both European and native, save an enormous expenditure, and place the finances of India in a satisfactory position. In every branch of administration there was, he insisted, no responsible government, and extensive reforms, some of which he indicated, were indispensable before the country could be rescued from its present abyss of debt and embarrassment.

Mr. T. G. BARING (Under Secretary for India) gave some further explanations touching the financial position of that country.

Mr. DANDY SEYMOUR complained of the delays which were so incessantly interposed in the transaction of business, and the accomplishment of the most necessary reforms in India. He proceeded to criticise the system of taxation, in which he suggested many modifications, with the view of relieving the native community, and, at the same time, augmenting the revenue.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Kinsaird, Mr. Coningham, and Mr. Hankey.

Sir C. WOOD briefly replied, and the formal resolution, giving leave to introduce a bill sanctioning a loan on account of the Indian Government, was agreed to.

The House then resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The report from the last Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Vexatious Indictment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Charitable and Provident Societies Bill was read a second time.

The Coinage Bill, the Stamp Duties, and the Government of India Act Amendment Bill were also read a second time.

The Universities Incorporation Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved the second reading of the Settled Estates Act (1856) Amendment Bill. By this measure a clause in the said Act is repealed under which Sir T. M. Wilson is barred from applying to Chancery for leave to build upon Hampstead Heath.—Mr. BYNG opposed the bill; and, after some remarks from the ATTORNEY GENERAL, the debate was adjourned.

Mr. COWDER obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Act for the prevention of obstructions from advertisements in the highways. The hon. member announced that he did not intend to proceed further with the measure during the present Session.

Mr. PALK moved the issue of a writ for Dartmouth, the late election, at which Mr. Schenley was returned, having been declared void by the Committee.—Sir J. V. SHELLEY moved that the writ should be suspended until the House had had an opportunity of considering the evidence given before the Committee.—Mr. ROBERTS seconded this amendment.—Sir G. GREY observed that the Dartmouth Election Committee had made a special report, stating that they had reason to suspect the existence of extensive bribery in that borough. He, therefore, considered that the writ ought not to be suspended.—Some discussion followed, but the amendment was ultimately withdrawn, and the writ ordered to issue.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

STAIRES.—Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the strikes of workmen which had lately taken place in various parts of the country, and especially in the London building trade, and enforced the necessity of finding means to prevent the combinations among the artisan classes, the effect of which was to place the great majority of well-disposed hands practically under subjection to a few agitators. As an instance of the crimes to which these proceedings too often led the noble lord referred to the late murder at Sheffield, arising, as it appeared, from some dispute connected with the Sawgrinders' Association. Some discussion followed, in which the LORD CHANCELLOR, EARL GRANVILLE, and other peers, participated. The subject then dropped. Various bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Income-tax Bill was read a third time and passed. The Police (Counties and Boroughs) Law Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES BILL.—On the motion for going into Committee on this bill the HOME SECRETARY announced his intention to withdraw the measure for the present year. The subject would, he added, be introduced early next Session, and meantime he intended to bring forward a Continuance Bill, prolonging for another year the existing exemption in favour of the Roman Catholic charities.—A miscellaneous discussion ensued, after which the order for going into Committee on the bill was discharged.—In the evening sitting.

The HOME SECRETARY gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in the Continuance Bill in question, to which Mr. HUNT notified his intention of offering all the opposition in his power.

THE BOROUGH OF NORWICH.—Colonel FRENCH called attention to the present position of the representation of the borough of Norwich. A Committee had just declared the return of Lord Bury and Mr. Schneider void on account of bribery, a decision which rendered both those ex-members incapable of sitting for the borough in the present Parliament. Lord Bury, however, having taken office, had been since re-elected for Norwich, and to that second election there was no opposition. Under these circumstances, he asked, as a question of privilege, whether Lord Bury could continue to sit in the House, and what was to be done with the borough?—Mr. WALPOLE reviewed the legal bearings of the question, drawing the conclusion that Lord Bury was disqualified, and that no writ ought to issue for a new election for Norwich.—After some discussion, Sir G. GREY observed that the question would come more formally before the House on a motion of which notice had been given for Wednesday.—The subject then dropped, a formal notice of adjournment brought forward to put the debate in order being withdrawn.

THE CONGRESS AT ZURICH.—Lord ELCHO, adverting to a communication from Lord Palmerston stating that, owing to the death of Lord Minto, Lord J. Russell would not be able to attend Parliament until Monday next, postponed to that day his motion respecting the Congress at Zurich.

CRUELITIES TO MERCHANT SEAMEN.—Mr. MILNES moved an address to the Crown praying her Majesty to enter into negotiations with the Government of the United States of America for the purpose of preventing the assaults and cruelties committed on merchant seamen engaged in traffic between this country and the United States, and of bringing to justice the perpetrators of such offences, many of whom at present escaped with impunity in consequence of the defects in the system of international jurisdiction.—The motion was seconded by Mr. J. EVANS.—The HOME SECRETARY explained the state of international law on the subject as modified by the existing extradition treaties between England and the United States. Under these treaties the offenders alluded to by Mr. Milnes, were, he confessed, too often able to escape with impunity. Several suggestions had been made to remedy this evil. To send the culprit back to America for trial involved so much trouble and expense that the proceeding could scarcely be adopted in practice. As alternatives, it was proposed either to give the courts of England and America on either side jurisdiction over offences committed on board vessels of the other nation on arriving in their ports, or else to confer upon the consuls in those parts a limited degree of criminal jurisdiction over their fellow-subjects. Either plan might be adopted by mutual consent; and, while finding some objection to the latter of the two, he acknowledged that the question was a fit one for negotiation between the two Governments.—Mr. HURLEY having briefly spoken, the ATTORNEY GENERAL stated that the subject had attracted the attention both of the present and preceding Administrations, and efforts had been made to settle it, but without success, chiefly, it appeared, through some reluctance on the part of the United States Government to recognise the jurisdiction of foreign Courts over American subjects. Respecting the proposal for giving jurisdiction to the Consuls he earnestly deprecated any step which would introduce in any way the administration of a foreign law within the British territories. The proper remedy was, he thought, to be provided by effecting some modification in the extradition treaty. After a few words in reply from Mr. Milnes the motion was agreed to.

RIGHTS OF THE CROWN IN FORESHORES, &c.—Mr. A. SMITH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the rights and claims of the Crown and other parties connected with the foreshores, tidal rivers, estuaries, and bed of the sea around the coasts of the United Kingdom. The hon. member was explaining his motion when the House was counted out, at a few minutes past eight o'clock.

Continued in Number, page 128.)



ARCHERY MEETING IN THE GROUNDS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE PAGE 135.

NAPOLEON AND THE GREAT BODIES OF THE STATE AT THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.

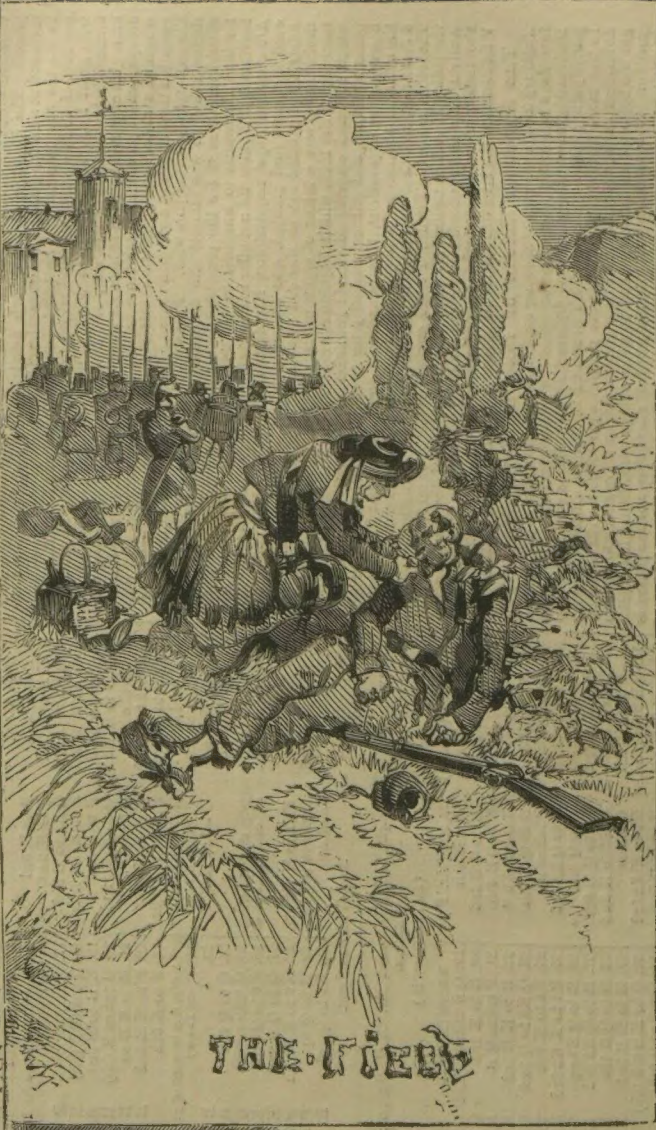
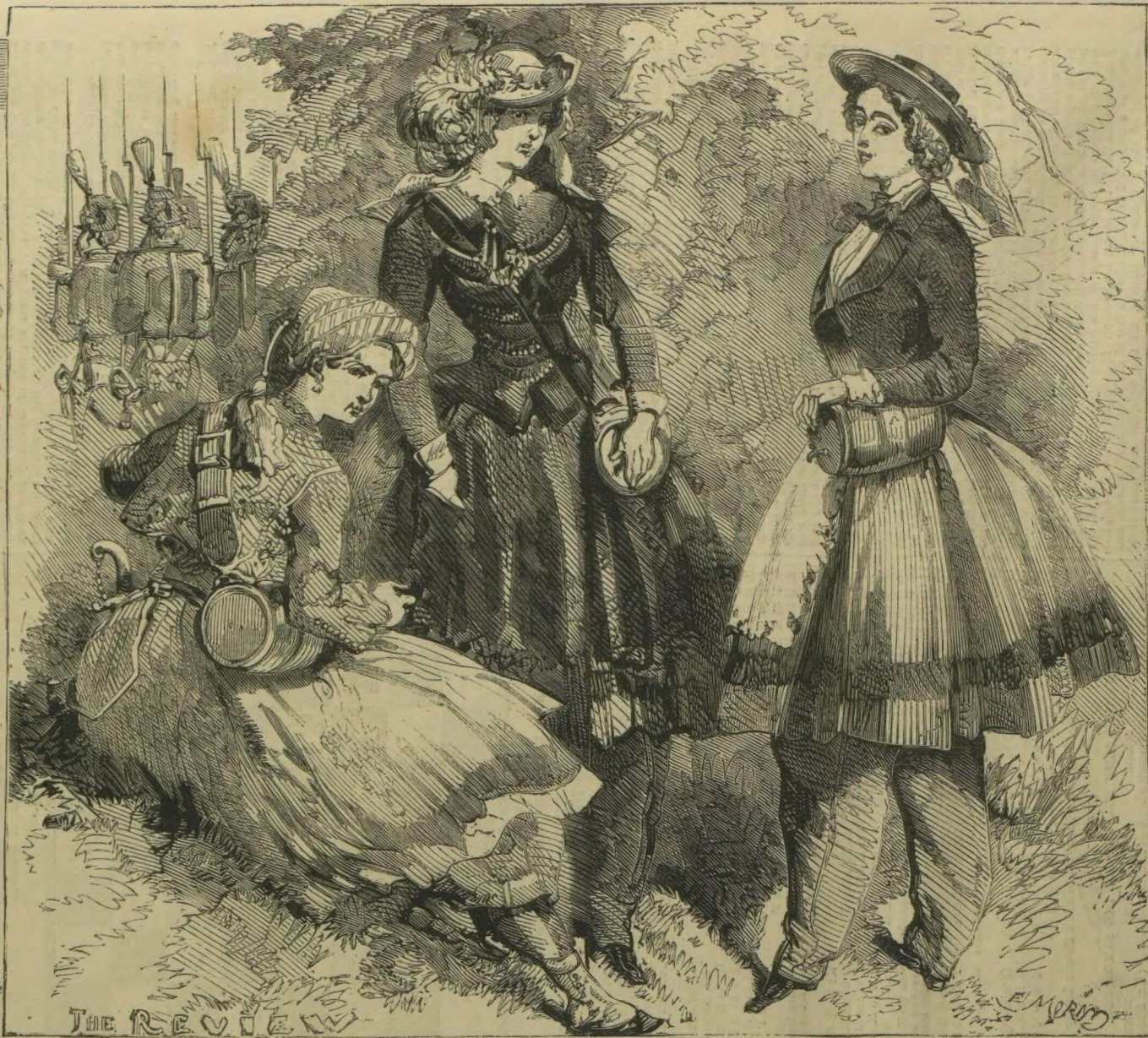
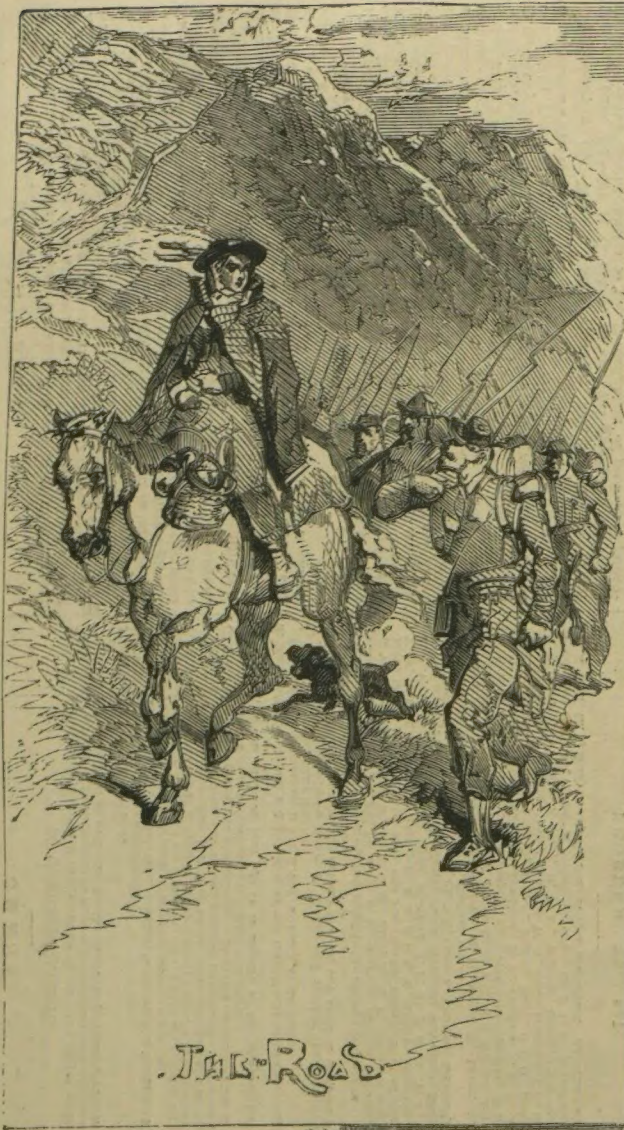
On the evening of Tuesday, the 19th of July, as recorded in this Journal, the Emperor of the French received at the Palace of St. Cloud the Senate, the Legislative Body, and the Council of State. At eight o'clock a great number of Senators, Deputies, and Councillors of State, had assembled in the saloons of the palace. At half-past eight the Emperor and the Empress entered the Saloon of Mars, shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" welcoming their Majesties. They were accompanied by the grand officers and ladies of the household. The presidents of the great bodies of State,

M. Troplong, Count Morny, and M. Baroche, delivered addresses congratulating their Imperial master on the termination of the war. In reply the Emperor explained the reasons which had caused his recent conduct. He said that when he arrived beneath the walls of Verona the war began to change its nature, both militarily and politically. The Austrians were intrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on their flanks by neutral territories, and he found himself in face of Europe in arms, ready to dispute the successes or aggravate the reverses of France. It was necessary to crush the obstacles opposed by neutral territories; to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige; and to ally himself openly with revolution. He would not have shrunk from the undertaking if the interests of France had not

compelled him to do so. He had made war, against the desire of Europe, in order to obtain the independence of Italy, and as soon as the destinies of France might be endangered he concluded peace. It was with great reluctance that he retrenched from his programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic; but the peace would be prolific in happy results. The Piedmontese frontier was extended to the Mincio, the idea of Italian nationality had been admitted, and all the Italian Sovereigns comprehended the necessity of reforms. The future, the Emperor finally assured his hearers and Europe, would every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquillity of Europe.



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON ADDRESSING THE GREAT FUNCTIONARIES OF STATE AT THE PALACE OF ST. CLOUD.



THE VIVANDIERES OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE VIVANDIERES OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE vivandières of the French army have been popularised in England by the charming music of the "Figlia del Reggimento," with which most of our readers are no doubt perfectly familiar. The librettist has naturally depicted his heroine in the most sunny and romantic of her phases for the dramatic effects of his opera. He makes her ask—in the most coquettish manner, it is true, but with the greatest aplomb—

What on the earth can equal the life
Pass'd in a regiment, free from all strife

This may be very pretty and poetical in imagination; but in the case of the rosy vivandière—as, indeed, in many others around which Poetry throws her agreeable halo—the reality is not always so delightfully "free from strife" as the Muse would lead us to suppose.

Every regiment of the French army possesses its cantinière or vivandière. She is called the cantinière when in the occupation of her ordinary post as the mistress of the canteen, and vivandière when in the exercise of her functions on the parade or on the battle-field; and, whether in the one or the other capacity, her presence always operates beneficially on the conduct of the soldiers, whose gallantry and respect for the *beau sexe* are notorious.

The post of vivandière has of late years been always occupied by a married woman, generally the wife of some deserving non-commissioned officer of the regiment, who is responsible for her behaviour. Formerly, when this rule was not adopted, the female attendant to the wants of the regiment was considered to be under the general protection of the soldiers. Her office is now become more serious and more useful. In the canteen she is ever to be found at her peaceful employment; on the parade her pert strut and regular march, as she casts her eyes around to gather up the expressions of admiration which her appearance excites, may vie with the best of her comrades; on the march her presence at the head of the regiment animates and encourages

the wearied troops; and on the battle-field she is the first to dress a wound or administer a reviving cordial. Honour, then, to the vivandière!

Our Engraving gives a very animated representation of a few of these useful women. On the side next to "The Road," where we see a regiment on the march, *la vivandière en tête*, is the vivandière of the Zouaves, with her graceful costume; next to her the light-horse vivandière; and by the side of "The Field," where she is seen seeking to allay thirst and suffering, is the vivandière of the ordinary Line infantry.

It sometimes happens that, in an excess of military ardour, the vivandières are carried away to the display of other qualities than those for which they were appointed. In the Crimean War they distinguished themselves on more than one occasion of emergency in the employment of the gun and sword; and recently, at Turbigo, in a moment of fury (if such a word can, consistently with gallantry, be applied to a vivandière), one of them took up a gun and charged the enemy at the point of the bayonet. A severe wound in her leg was the result of her boldness, and she had to be conveyed to the hospital, where amputation of the limb was considered necessary. "Alas!" said she, "to that I will never submit. How should I be able to accompany my regiment?" The doctors left her to her fate; and we are happy to be able to add that she is fast recovering from her wound, and that her determination has preserved at the same time her position and her leg, to follow the army to other scenes more proudly than of yore, for the Emperor has presented her with the cross of the Legion of Honour.

The Mayor of Nice has addressed a letter to Garibaldi, who is a native of that town, complimenting him on his exploits in the late war, and announcing to him that the Common Council, making itself the interpreter of the universal wish, has voted him a sword of honour, with thanks, for his admirable conduct. Garibaldi has replied in a letter characterised by his usual modesty and fervour of expression.

A WORD ABOUT ITALY.

(From our Correspondent in Italy.)

TURIN.

THERE is a strong spice of good sense in the counsel lately given in Parliament that England should not meddle nor interfere in the acts of any congress on the Italian question. The "imbroglio"—what word could so well represent it?—is now complete. France protests that the war was growing too large for her; Austria protests that her allies were lukewarm and false-hearted; Sardinia protests that she has been tricked into an inglorious peace; the Pope protests that Sardinia has usurped portions of his territory; and the Duchies protest that, come what may, they will not accept their former Sovereigns, but that, in the language of the *Monitore Toscano*, "they will turn out with scythes and forks to defend themselves against the traitor who fought at Solferino." Never was there such universal confusion, complaint, and distrust. In that Italy now about to be "united" and confederated, national antipathies have reached the climax—"each neighbour abuses his brother."

If out of this chaos the French Emperor can call order and peace—if he can but conjure system, tranquillity, and good government out of the complicated confusion now present—he will show himself to the world far greater as administrator than as conqueror, and prove himself, indeed, what his admirers by anticipation claim for him the right to be called—"the foremost man of all his time." To reconcile Piedmont to the disappointment of her cherished hopes, to satisfy Venetia with a return to Austria, to content the Duchies with their rulers they have ignominiously expelled, and to make the Government of the Holy Father compatible with any—no matter how small—an approach to free institutions, are labours worthy of a grand intellect.

That blending up the States of Italy into a Confederation does not overcome the difficulty is clear as noonday. How can you have an association

for mutual defence when you are not yet agreed, nor could ever possibly agree, as to what you will defend? Will the Holy See, with its Inquisition and its "rota," its Jesuit councils, and its canon law, defend the free institutions of Piedmont? Will Piedmont, with her open tribunals, free press, and general liberty, fight for the rule of Cardinal Secretaries and a Government based on "espionage"? Will any one believe that the restored Sovereigns will accept in good faith and with an honest zeal the institutions they will be called upon to concede, or that, if endangered, they would show themselves prompt to defend them? And who will pretend that the people of Italy, in whom distrust is the very strongest of all sentiments, will ever put faith in rulers coerced to a policy they secretly abhor and detest?

The only clear result one can see from the present complication is the supremacy of France. That France has now succeeded Austria in the protectorate of Italy is the inevitable consequence of the Cavour policy.

A clever correspondent writes to me from Tuscany the mode by which it is surmised "in well-informed circles" the Grand Duke may possibly be brought back to Florence. The 5th corps-d'armée is to retire by the same road it arrived—through Tuscany, and the opportunity of its passage will be taken to give a convoy to the Sovereign, who will thus arrive at the Pitti with, but not by, the French. A similarly felicitous march will also enable the Duke of Modena to reach home in safety. They will in this wise get back to power; what they will "do with it" afterwards is a problem that will be far more difficult to answer.

All this while the Mazzinists are patiently biding their time. Events are hourly discrediting the hopes the popular party had begun to repose in Princes, and the "Rouges" are craftily letting the boat float down the stream, till it suits them to hasten its course with the oars. It is a rash supposition to imagine that the world has no more to fear from them.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

GLACIERS.—The controversy on this subject is still going on. It is noticed in an article "On Alpine Literature" in *Fraser's Magazine* for August, and is most laboriously discussed in the *North British Review*. The writer in the latter says, "We have no hesitation in adopting the viscous theory so ably elaborated and defended by Professor J. D. Forbes" (in preference to the theory of Dr. Tyndall); but he admits that the study of glacier ice—of its crystalline and composite structure—is but in its infancy, and must be pursued by new and more accurate methods of investigation. The writer in *Fraser's Magazine* asserts that the difference in the rival theories is one of words only! We are informed that Dr. Tyndall is about to proceed once more to Mont Blanc to renew his investigations on this subject.

ANALOGY BETWEEN ICE AND GLASS.—Mr. James Drummond, of Greenock (in the *Philosophical Magazine*), gives his views on this subject. He has compared various kinds of glass with sheets of ice, and thinks that the study of the molecular structure and state of the two substances will greatly tend to elucidate the phenomena of the veined structure of glacier ice.

HISTORY OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We desire to draw the attention of our readers to this history by Dr. Hamel, of the Academy of St. Petersburg, which appears in the last two numbers of the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. The writer awards the complete priority of invention to Soemmering of Munich (who had completed an electric telegraph apparatus in August, 1809). He asserts, also, that Soemmering was aided and encouraged by Baron Schilling, an attaché of the Russian Mission at Munich, who also studied the subject, and eventually made the first magneto-electric telegraph at St. Petersburg; and the doctor further states that Mr. R. Hoppner conveyed one of Schilling's apparatus to Heidelberg, where it was seen and copied by Mr. Fothergill Cooke, who immediately devoted himself to the construction of telegraphs, and who, in union with Professor Wheatstone, set up the first telegraph line on the Great Western line in 1838-9.

EXPANSION OF WATER AND SALINE SOLUTIONS AT HIGH TEMPERATURES, &c.—Mr. H. C. Sorby, an eminent geologist, remarkable for applying the laws of physics to the investigation of geological phenomena, has a paper on the above-mentioned subject in the new number of the *Philosophical Magazine*. A great amount of ingenuity has been expended by Mr. Sorby in the experiments described, the results of which are given in eight tables. To the same periodical Mr. Sorby has also contributed a short paper on the "Freezing Point of Water in Capillary Tubes."

HYDROID ZOOPHYTES, &c.—"The Annals of Natural History" for August contain interesting notes by Professor Allman, of Edinburgh, so well known for his labours in this division of natural history. He describes a species of sporosacs, which he proposes to call *Meconidia*, from their resemblance to the poppy capsule with its stellate stigma (*mekon* being Greek for poppy). In the same number is given a description with an engraving of a collecting basket for the seaside (by Mr. W. Suffolk).

NEW PARABOLIC TELESCOPE.—At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Le Verrier made some favourable remarks on the new parabolic telescope lately set up at the Imperial Observatory, Paris. This telescope contains a silvered mirror forty centimetres (sixteen inches) in diameter, made under the direction of M. Leon Foucault. In order to avoid the deformity which a mirror of such a diameter undergoes by its own weight, and which causes also deformity of the images, it is placed on an indiarubber cushion, which is inflated with air by the observer. With this mirror, among other observations, we are able to assure ourselves that the star Gamma of Andromeda, which in all telescopes presents itself as double (one white and the other blue), is really triple, the blue being itself double. M. Foucault confidently expects with this instrument to discern all the astronomical details observed by the largest glasses.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN AFRICA.—In a letter from Mr. Charles Barter (the naturalist of the Niger Expedition), recently received by Sir William Hooker, he expresses his opinion that too much ought not to be expected from Central Africa as a cotton-producing country. The plant needs more moisture than it would obtain in much of the land in the interior, and water carriage should never be far distant in a country where all the loads are conveyed by canoe or on human heads. There is plenty of arable land near the sea and by rivers. The great valley of the Niger would alone yield an enormous supply. It is here cotton must be looked for and its growth encouraged. The great plains of the interior are almost as useless in this respect as the Sahara itself. —*Proceedings of the Linnean Society.*

ACCLIMATISATION OF ANIMALS IN FRANCE.—M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire has just reported to the French Academy the successful naturalisation of three different orders of animals by the Acclimatization Society—viz., the Angora goats, from the mountains of Anatolia; the llama, from the elevated regions of Peru and Brazil; and the yak-ox, from the Himalayas. Of forty Angora goats, imported in 1854, by Marshal Vaillant and the society, the number has now reached two hundred, of which one hundred and sixty are now in France and forty in Algeria. The llamas, originally a pair, now number seventeen; and there are now seventeen yak-oxen sprung from the three introduced by M. Montigny in 1854.

MOULTING OF THE LOBSTER.—Mr. Salter describes circumstantially (in the *Linnean Society's Journal*) this interesting operation witnessed in his aquarium. The animal, having previously collected a quantity of seaweed as a screen and protection for its soft body, remained for two days in a peculiarly rigid attitude; on the third day a crack was observed along the membrane connected with the first abdominal ring. By a series of strong vibratory actions, and followed by intervals of complete repose, the animal succeeded in completely extricating itself from its covering in about twenty minutes. The membrane of the new shell was perfectly soft, and of a bright blue colour. At first the lobster was shy and inactive, remaining concealed among the seaweed, but in a few hours it moved freely about the aquarium. On the seventh day the shell appeared to be perfectly calcified.

PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.—The *Trieste Gazette* publishes some details of the events which preceded the signature of the preliminaries of peace at Villafranca, and which differ from those hitherto known. They are as follow:—"The initiative of the interview of the two Emperors, as well as that of the armistice, came direct from the Emperor Napoleon. Marshal Vaillant and Field Marshal Hess had signed the conditions of the armistice without a word having been said about peace. But scarcely had the ink of their signatures dried, when Napoleon, in an autograph letter, made propositions of peace to Francis Joseph, and requested him to send to the headquarters at Valeggio a confidential person to come to an understanding on the subject. This honourable mission was confided to Prince Alexander of Hesse, to whom the Emperor of Austria was desirous of giving a proof of his esteem for the brilliant qualities which he had displayed at Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino. Napoleon was acquainted with the Prince in consequence of his having visited the Court of the Tuileries with the Grand Duke, his brother. In presence of this Prince, the bearer of a historical name, brother-in-law of the Emperor of Russia, and confidant of the Emperor of Austria, all the scruples and hesitations vanished which might have shackled the mission of a negotiator less highly placed. The Emperor of the French acted towards him from the commencement with the greatest frankness; he did not conceal from him his wish to see the war terminated; he pointed out his motives, founded on the position of France politically and strategically speaking; and he set forth with great force the advantages which would result to Austria from the immediate termination of the war, and from a direct understanding with him. He expressed a wish to have an interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph, whose personal acquaintance he was desirous of making, and with whom he said he could come to a better understanding in an hour's conversation than in a long correspondence. More than one obstacle opposed the accomplishment of this wish. Francis Joseph, in a letter to Napoleon, declared that he was himself also desirous of an interview, but that he should renounce it for the present, because it would be still more painful for him afterwards to continue to be his Majesty's enemy, which was inevitable, if France did not offer to Austria the most favourable conditions. After several days' negotiations, Napoleon III. gave proof of surprising condescension, and granted, one after the other, all the points which Austria had pointed out as *sine qua non* conditions. But what led to the decisive step was a letter of eight pages, dated at three o'clock in the morning of the 10th, which Napoleon wrote to the Prince of Hesse, and which summed up with admirable precision all the motives which made peace a military and political necessity for Austria. This letter contained, among other expressions, this remarkable declaration—that Napoleon, in the event of the refusal of his offers, was decided on recommencing a war *à outrance*, and that he would neglect no means of attaining his object. The letter, moreover, furnished some curious revelations on the subject of the policy of certain neutral Powers. The acceptance of the conditions of Austria were made subordinate to the conference with the Emperor, and the latter, therefore, became a political necessity. The interview of Villafranca on the 11th was the result of those confidential negotiations."

THE EMPEROR'S REBUKE OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPUS.—The *Augsburg Gazette* offers the following explanation of the scene at St. Cloud a few days ago when the Emperor made his angry speech to the Corps Diplomatique:—"It appears that diplomatists themselves could not help participating in the agitation which prevailed in Europe during the war. In the most distinguished drawing-rooms politics were talked with as much animation as in cafés, and more than one statesman allowed his tongue to get the better of his discretion, and to utter things unbefitting his official position. Now, as it happens that the political surveillance of the police is as well organised in drawing-rooms as elsewhere, the Emperor was very speedily informed of all the hard things said of him by foreign Ambassadors; and, accordingly, when he found those gentlemen all assembled together before him in one group, he took the opportunity of letting them know that he was much displeased with their conduct. His speech was rather a personal censure addressed to the diplomatists than a collective reproach to the Governments which they represent."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. D. T.—According to the rules of the game now in use, "If a player, undertaking to give the odds of a Piece or Pawn, neglect to remove it from the board, his adversary, after four moves have been played on each side, has the choice of proceeding with or recommending the game."

J. E. V.—In the examinee's hands.

Dr. L. Sheffield—Now under consideration.

J. N. H., Stanhope street, Regent's Park.—It shall be reported on in our next.

Mary.—We know of no reliable work on the game at so low a price.

W. G. W.—Nos. 6, 7, and 9 are defective. Nos. 6 and 9 are reserved for insertion.

F. W. T.—There is a Café de la Régence in Paris, but the ancient establishment of that name, so famous for the many chess battles of which it was the scene, and as the rendezvous of all the best players of France for so long a period, has ceased to exist some years.

C. T. H., Exeter, will perhaps be kind enough to forward a correct diagram of the "Archery" problem, which appears to possess no inconsiderable merit.

M. L.—Yes; it was admitted long ago to be capable of the commonplace solution you propose.

STUDENT.—You will find a description of the magnificent chess-men, supposed to have belonged to Charlemagne, in Vol. XXIV. of the "Archeologia."

J. B. of Bridport.—Many thanks.

K.—The game played between Messrs. F. Hasley and another amateur consulting together, against Mr. Kling, long mislaid, has come to light, and shall be inserted if meanwhile it has not been published elsewhere.

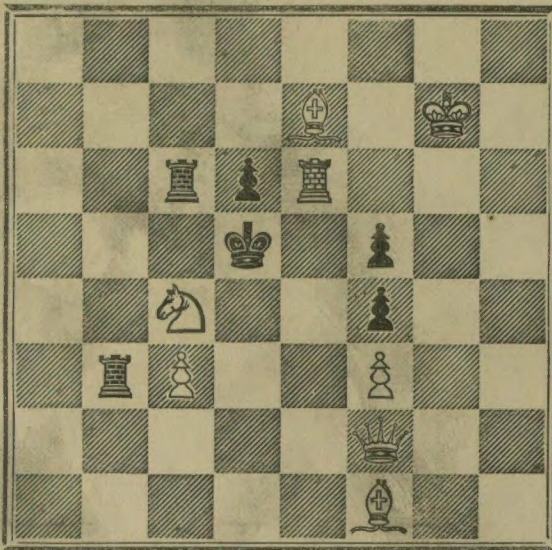
A. F., Paris.—A communication was forwarded to the address last sent as follows:—**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 805.** by J. E. V., S. T., Omleron, M'Gill, Norwich, J. D. Saltash, S. W. S., Abingdon, B. T. W., H. E., C. M., Ludovic, M. P., Simple Simon, G. L., F. R. S., Little Dorrit, Delta, Phoenix, M'G., Old Joe, Chester, Maggy, T. J., of Hanworth, Omega, T. W. M., F. R. S., Digory, Rector, H. M. S., S. P. Q. R., Medius, Petard, G. H. N., I. P., J. P. V., Marazion, Pertinax, Dyer, Bradford, I. N. O., F. H. R., T. J., Lex, Majorina, A. German, G. P., W. L., F. N., Harry, Pawn, Miranda, Subscriber, Margate, Major M., A. Traveller, Louvain, George, A. P., Philo S., Cantab, Myneer, Schoolboy, Guppy, Nantwich, O'Neal, A. W., Tunbridge, R. S., Malines, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 806. by Andrew, M. P., Major M., Larry, A. B. C., F. R. S., Gregory, Lex, P. G. L., T. W. F., I. E. Horne, Ryde, I. G. R. S., Malines, A. Sumph, Medius, I. N. O., F. W. G. P., Harry, Schoolboy, T. S., Dover, Derevon, Max, F. R. O. S. P. Q. R., A. Z., Omleron, Guppy, Marazion, Bradford, E. O., Jenima, T. M. F., A. Lady, Barnet, Borneo and Panny, Old Joe, W. G., L. P. V., Fergus, M. D., O. F. Q., 1859, Q. R. D., Colebrook, Penses, J. J., Subscriber, Antony, D. W. G., Little Dorrit, C. T. S., G. J. C., N. H. H., S. G. C., O'Neal, Spectator, Jerry, H. F. U., Winfred, Query, Observer, Rustic, Parry, Quindunc, I. L. M., Ryde, A. Schoolgirl, Grex, H. P. R. S., Second-sight, Old Friend, L. R. N., T. H. L., Muft, Daves, Old Fox, Edipus are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 807.

By C. M. B., of Dundee.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The leading player of Ireland, the Rev. G. Salmon, has lately paid a hurried visit to London; but, owing to the pressure of professional engagements, his play was limited, we believe, to three or four offhand skirmishes with Mr. Staunton, of which the following have been preserved. In these slight affairs the latter gentleman gave the odds of pawn and two moves. The reader will be pleased, therefore, in each game to remove Black's King B Pawn from the board before playing them over.

WHITE (Mr. Salmon).	BLACK (Mr. Staunton).	WHITE (Mr. Salmon).	BLACK (Mr. Staunton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. K B to Q 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. P to K Kt 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2nd
3. K B to Q 3rd	P to K 4th	19. Q R to K sq	Kt to Q 4th
4. P to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd	20. P to K B 5th	P takes P
5. P to K 4th	P takes Q P	21. P takes P	
6. P to K B 4th		(Taking the K R P would have been more immediately decisive; but the course pursued, though tardy, was sure.)	
(These moves of attack are laid down as best in "The Chessplayer's Companion," and they certainly gain for White an overwhelming position.)		22. B takes Kt	Kt to K 6th
7. P to K R 5th	K B to K Kt 2nd	23. K takes B	P takes B
8. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to Q R 4th (ch)	24. Q R takes P	Q R to K sq
9. K to B 2nd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	25. K to K 2nd	
10. P takes P	P to K R 3rd	(If he had marched on with the K B Pawn, Black would probably have won the game even now, by taking Pawn with Bishop.)	
11. K Kt to K B 3rd	Castles	26. P to K 6th	Q to Q B 4th
12. Q Kt to Q R 3rd	K Kt to K B 4th	27. P to K 6th	P to Q R 3rd
13. Q to K R 5th		(Far better to have taken the K Pawn with Pawn.)	
(Preparatory to advancing his K Kt Pawn, a move particularly to be dreaded by Black at this juncture.)		28. P to K B 6th	Q takes Q (ch)
14. Q Kt to Q B 4th	Kt takes Kt	29. K R takes Q	K R takes P
15. K B takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4th	30. P takes Q P	Q R to Q sq
16. Q B to Q 2nd	Q to her Kt 3rd	30. K R to Q 5th	

The game was prolonged for some time, but White's Pawns finally won.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS, AT THE SAME ODDS.

WHITE (Mr. Salmon).	BLACK (Mr. Staunton).	WHITE (Mr. Salmon).	BLACK (Mr. Staunton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	17. B to Q 4th	(An awkward move for Black, take it how he will.)
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 2nd	18. Q takes P (ch)	P takes P
3. K B to Q 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	19. K R to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
4. K Kt to B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	20. R takes B (ch)	R takes R
5. Q Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 3rd	21. R to K B sq	R to K sq
6. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to K Kt 2nd	22. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd
7. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	23. P to K 5th	
8. Castles	K B to K 2nd	(A slip, due to want of practice, which loses a priceless Pawn.)	
9. Q Kt to B 3rd	K Kt to K R 3rd	24. Q to Q 4th	B to K 3rd
10. Q B to K 3rd	Q Kt to K 4th	25. Q takes B	B takes B
11. P to Q 5th	P takes Kt	26. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K B 4th
12. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	27. Q to Q B 4th	Kt to Q 5th
13. P to K B 4th	P takes K B P	28. Kt to K B 4th	P to K Kt 4th
14. K R takes P		29. R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
(Of questionable propriety, since it affords Black an opportunity of casting, out of danger.)		30. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K 7th (ch)
14. K B to K Kt 4th	B takes B (ch)		
15. K R to B 3rd	Castles		
16. R takes B			

And White resigns.

An extremely well-fought Game between Mr. C. F. SMITH and Mr. G. B. FRASER.

(Evans' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. F.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	19. Q B takes K Kt P	Q takes B
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. R to K 3rd	Q B to K Kt 5th
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	21. P takes Q B	K B takes Q P
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	22. R to K R 3rd	K R to K sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q B 4th	23. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	24. Kt to K 4th	Kt to B sq
7. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3rd	25. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles	P to Q 3rd	26. R to Q Kt sq	Q R to Kt sq
9. P to K R 3rd	Kt to Q R 4th	27. R to Q Kt 3rd	K R to Q sq
10. B to Q 3rd	K Kt to K 2nd	28. B to Q B 4th	R to Q 3rd
11. P to Q R 4th	Castles	29. R to K B 3rd	R to K B 3rd
12. Q R to his 2nd sq	Kt to K Kt 3rd	30. Q to K R 8th (ch)	Kt covers
13. P to K 5th	P to K B 3rd	31. Q takes Q (ch)	K takes Q
14. Q R to K 2nd	Kt to K R 5th	32. Kt to K R 5th (ch)	K to his Kt's 3rd
15. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	33. B to Q 3rd (ch)	P to K 5th
16. Q to K 4th	Q to her Kt	34. B takes P (ch)	K to his Kt's 4th
17. Q to K R 5th	P takes P	35. Kt takes R	Kt takes Kt
18. Q B takes K R P	Q to K B 3rd	36. R to K B 5th (ch)	

And Black struck his flag.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has approved of Mr. G. W. Wheatley as Vice-Consul in London for the Republic of Honduras.

A new Fine-Art Exhibition is announced to be opened at Amsterdam on the 15th of September next.

The Marquis of Exeter has given £100 towards liquidating the debt on the Stamford Corn Exchange.

The ladies of Milan have opened a subscription for erecting a marble monument in honour of the Empress Eugenie.

Verdi has started a subscription at Bussetto, in Parma, for soldiers wounded in the cause of Italian independence.

Mr. R. J. Biron, of the Home Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Hythe, in the room of the late Mr. Gipps.

On Saturday last the far-famed Star and Garter Hotel and Tavern, Richmond Hill, was sold for £21,000 at the Auction Mart.

An electric cable has been laid down between Cherbourg and the forts of the roadstead and the advanced or fortified points of the coast.

The copyright of the *Empire*, a daily paper published in Sydney, New South Wales, was recently sold by auction for £6500.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces the sale of thoroughbred English riding-horses, one six years old and the other eight, belonging to M. Kossuth.

The deliveries of tea in London made up for last week were 485,750 lb., a considerable decrease compared with the previous week.

It appears from a Parliamentary return issued on Saturday last that, on the 1st of May, 1854, the public debt of India amounted to £37,827,715. On the 1st of May, 1858, it had increased to £60,704,084.

A number of Royal Academicians have presented a gold pencil-case to Mr. Maclise as a sign of congratulation and admiration of the finished drawings of his great cartoon in the new Palace of Westminster.

A piece of plate of the value of 100 guineas has been voted by the committee of the Spanish-American bondholders to Mr. F. D. Orme, C.B., for his services on behalf of the Venezuelan bondholders.

Lord Ward has taken, for the sporting season, Cornadon Lodge, a few miles from Balmoral. His Lordship and a numerous party are expected to commence sport on August 12.

The cable of the Submarine Company from Weybourne, in England, to Heligoland and Denmark, has been placed in telegraphic connection with Cromer, Norfolk, and Westerhever, on the Danish coast.

"The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and his wife, the Archduchess Charlotte," a Vienna letter states, "are to proceed in a few days to Prague, where they intend residing for the future."

Mr. H. T. Hope has presented his picture of the "Salutation of the Virgin," by Manzoni di San Friano, to the Fitzwilliam Gallery, Cambridge.

Sir Robert Smirke has resigned his place among the Forty Academicians. He has for some years past retired from the active duties of his profession.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on Saturday last, Alfred Cooper, rate-collector for the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, was committed for trial on a charge of embezzling £1000.

The enactments relating to the copper coin of the realm are extended to coin of mixed metal by a Government bill just introduced into the Lower House of Parliament.

Mr. Adam was prevented by his serving on the Aylesbury Election Committee from voting against the Regium Donum at the morning sitting on Friday.

A few days ago thirty-four of the grandchildren of Mrs. Ellen Booth, Flixton, sat down to dinner at the worthy lady's residence, in celebration of her having attained her eighty-eighth birthday. The immediate descendants of Mrs. Booth at present living amount to about sixty.

The city of Paris has just bestowed on Lamartine, with the consent of the Government, the house so long talked of at the Petite Muette, in the Bois du Boulogne.

Prince Gustavus Vasa has given notice to the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, and London that he reserves his claim to the Swedish throne.

A respite was forwarded last Saturday night from the Secretary of State to stay the execution of H. B. Haynes, convicted at the late Winchester Assizes for the murder of a woman at Aldershot.

The annual exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland began on Wednesday week at Dundalk. The Lord Lieutenant was present at a banquet held in the evening.

On Friday se'nnight, during a violent thunderstorm, the Cologne Theatre caught fire and was burnt to the ground. One death only occurred, that of a Madame Deutz, whose body was found beneath the ruins.

Goldsmiths' Hall, from the designs of Mr. Hardwick, the architect, is being thoroughly redecorated, and an entirely new system of ventilation is to be adopted, especially of the magnificent banquet hall.

A police constable was found guilty on Monday, at the Middlesex Sessions, of stealing a watch from a labouring man, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Testimonials have been presented by the committee of the Rothley Mechanics' Institute to Mr. Edmund Brooks, in acknowledgment of his services as librarian for upwards of seven years.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia arrived at Dover on Sunday, and proceeded on the following day to Torquay, where the Duchess intends, we believe, to reside for some time.

The South Lancashire Assizes will commence on Wednesday next, the 10th. Exclusive of the cases from Manchester and Salford, there are eighty-five prisoners for trial, including three for murder, and fourteen for manslaughter.

The *Trieste Gazette* announces that General Urban, Commander of Verona, who was accused of so many atrocities during the Austrian invasion of Piedmont, has been placed on the retired list, and has been succeeded by General Baron Wernhardt.

Mr. Cobden, writing to a contemporary, says he cannot refrain, as an old member of the House of Commons, from bearing his testimony to the marvellous accuracy with which the speeches in Parliament are reported.

An enthusiastic public meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Todmorden, when it was resolved to erect a monument to the late John Fielden, Esq., for his efforts in procuring the Ten Hours' Factory Act.

On Monday an engine was leaving the railway station at Fenchurch-street when it came into collision with the North Woolwich up-train; the engine and some of the carriages were knocked off the line, and ten or more of the passengers were seriously injured.

M. de Lesseps has arrived at Marseilles en route for Paris. He has published a note declaring that previously to his quitting Egypt he safeguarded all the rights of the shareholders, and the continuation of the works of the Suez Canal.

On the afternoon of Thursday week a respectable farmer named William Crow, of Cooga, in the county of Limerick, was brutally murdered while going to a funeral. The unfortunate man was first shot through the body, and afterwards his brains were beaten out with stones.

M. de Potter, who played a leading part in effecting the separation of Belgium from Holland, and who was President of the Provisional Government which decreed that separation and convoked a national congress, has just died at Bruges, aged seventy-three.

The Judgeship of the Court of Record for the hundred of Salford, vacated on the appointment of Mr. Segar to the office of Judge of the County Court held at Preston, has been conferred on Mr. Stamford Baffies, of the Northern Circuit.

At the Crystal Palace archery fête, on Wednesday week, Mrs. Chetwynd, the lady champion of England, in descending one of the slopes, missed her footing and fell heavily on her side, thereby breaking her leg in three places. Mrs. Chetwynd is progressing favourably.

"The History of the Working Classes in France, from the Conquest by Julius Caesar to the Time of the Revolution," is the title of a work by M. L. Levasseur, which was crowned by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and is now published in an improved form.

On Thursday se'nnight an explosion of detonating powder took place at the percussion-cap manufactory in Legge-street, Birmingham, belonging to Samuel Walker and Co. Several persons were dangerously injured, and removed to the hospitals, and some were killed.

The yellow fever on board the *Trident* has committed awful ravages. She reached Ascension with great difficulty on the 27th of June, having lost during the passage three engineer officers, the gunner, and twenty men.

At Peebles, next week, the opening of "the Chambers Institution," with a valuable museum and a well-stocked library, is to be celebrated as a public festival, and ceremonies—religious, civic, and social—will inaugurate and consecrate the splendid gift.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Sherard Osborne reported himself at the Admiralty on Saturday, on his return from the China station.

The 1st Devon Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Davie, M.P., completed their period of drill a few days ago at Exeter, and they have been dismissed to their homes.

The Royal Aberdeenshire Highlanders, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, assembled at Aberdeen, and completed their twenty-one days' training and exercise, on the 1st inst.

The 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards was moved on Tuesday morning from London to Aldershot, taking the place of the 2nd battalion of Coldstream Guards, which has been moved from Aldershot to London.

A portion of the sick brought by the *Calcutta*, 84, which arrived in Plymouth on Saturday last, from China, have been sent to hospital, and the remainder to the flag-ship *Impregnable*. The *Calcutta* will be paid off at Plymouth.

A recruit barrack is proposed to be erected by Colonel Frome, Commanding Engineer in Scotland, in that part of Edinburgh called Castle Banks. The object of the building is to avoid the necessity of billeting the men.

Friday-week's *Gazette* contains a proclamation extending the time for the payment of seamen's bounties, at the reduced rate of £8 to able seamen and of £4 to ordinary seamen, from the 31st day of July to the 30th day of September next inclusive.

A general meeting of the Inns of Court was held on Saturday last for the purpose of agreeing to the rules and regulations of the Volunteer Rifle Corps formed of members of the legal profession. The corps, it appears, has selected a practice-ground at Walham-green.

The corps of the Royal Engineers, which now consists of thirty-six companies, doing duty in nearly every part of the globe, is about to be formed into four separate battalions, with the view of facilitating the internal organisation of the corps, and reducing the duties which now devolve on the Paymaster.

The Select Committee appointed to prepare estimates of the charge of the disembodied militia of Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st April, 1859, to the 31st March, 1860, have estimated the number of men for 1859-60 at 103,644, and the cost at £462,850, as against 91,003 men and £432,990.

On Saturday afternoon last, at five o'clock, a shipwright named Brown, employed upon the *Ranger* screw-sloop, now building at Deptford Dockyard, fell from a stage on the building-slip, and was immediately conveyed by railway to St. Thomas's Hospital, where he expired on the same evening.

Major-General Cameron and Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, as members of the Council of Military Education, commenced the examination of officers, candidates for admission to the Staff College, on Monday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There are about twenty candidates for admission.

The total sums charged against the Government of India on account of her Majesty's troops (exclusive of her Indian forces) since the 1st of May, 1857, up to the date of the returns received, amount to £4,614,563. For 1858-9 statements have not yet arrived from India. The above sum includes claims in respect of disbursements in India on account of Queen's troops serving in India, and retiring pay, pensions, &c.

At a district court-martial held at Aldershot on Thursday week Thomas Brett, a drummer in the Oxon Militia, was sentenced to 168 days' imprisonment, with hard labour and corporal punishment of twenty lashes, for striking a corporal of his regiment, the prisoner being at the time the offence was committed in a state of drunkenness. In pursuance of such sentence the prisoner was on Friday week flogged in the presence of the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of his regiment.

During the last few days Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Artillery, has been engaged in an official inspection of the defences on the east coast. In the course of his inspection Major-General Bloomfield has visited Yarmouth and Harwich, and he has also reviewed the battery of Royal Artillery stationed at Norwich, and the Dublin Militia in the camp at Colchester. Major-General Bloomfield has been attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Major Teesdale, one of the "heroes of Kars."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD CORNWALL LEIGH, C.B.—The sudden death of this meritorious officer is announced in the last arrivals from the East. Colonel Leigh died in command of the 97th Regiment, at Bandar, in Central India. He commanded the 97th in the action and capture of the Fort Musurpore on the 26th of January, 1858, and took part in the last siege and final capture of Lucknow. On the 3rd of June, having scarcely completed the thirty-sixth year of his age, he broke down under the oppressive influence of the climate, and expired in a few hours.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel Blane, C.B., has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General to the division at Dublin, in succession to Colonel Webber Smith, C.B.: Lieutenant-Colonel Ouyry, C.B., of the 9th Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General of the South-Eastern district, in the room of Colonel Blane. Colonel Ouyry served with great distinction in the late Indian campaign. Being second Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Lancers, he will be placed on half-pay, in consequence of the reduction of the 9th Lancers to the home establishment of officers on their return from India. Major the Hon. W. I. Colville, of the Rifle Brigade, has been appointed Brigade Major to the Second Brigade at Malta, in the room of Major Ibbetson.

LAUNCH OF THE "MUTINE."—Last Saturday afternoon the ceremony of launching the *Mutine* sloop-of-war, 17 guns, took place at Deptford Dockyard, in the presence of Captain-Superintendent Buckle; Mr. W. Chatfield, master-shipwright; Mr. Pearn, master-attendant; and a number of other officers and distinguished visitors, including Colonel Shute. The honour of christening the vessel was confided to Miss Shute (a relative of Captain-Superintendent Buckle); and at precisely ten minutes before two the vessel was successfully launched into the basin, amid the acclamations of all assembled. The following are her dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 172 feet 6 inches; ditto for tonnage, 475 feet 5 inches; length of keel, 152 feet 1½ inch; breadth, extreme, 32 feet 2½ inches; ditto for tonnage, 33 feet 0½ inch; ditto moulded, 32 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 17 feet 5 inches. Burden in tons, 881 72-94.

LAUNCH OF THE "BACCHANTE."—Her Majesty's ship *Bacchante*, a screw-frigate of fifty-one guns, was launched at Portsmouth Dockyard on Saturday last. In anticipation of the event, galleries were erected for the accommodation of visitors, and a large concourse of gaily-dressed persons was present. The ceremony of naming the vessel was performed by the sister of the Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Bowles), who, in company with other ladies, together with the gallant Admiral, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, Mr. Abethell (the master shipwright), and others, occupied a platform immediately in front of the ship's bows, and before a gallery erected for the accommodation of the privileged classes. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was also present, attended by Major Cowell, and appeared deeply interested in the proceedings. The ship steadily and gracefully moved into the water, not a "hitch" having occurred to create any apprehensions.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 20TH REGIMENT.—On Monday the ceremony of presenting a set of new colours to the 20th (East Downshire) Regiment of Foot was performed by Lord Seaton, Commander of the Forces, in the square attached to Richmond Barracks, Dublin. His Lordship was attended by a numerous staff, and a large concourse of spectators assembled to witness the proceedings. The 2nd battalion of the gallant 20th was drawn up in order at an early hour, and shortly before one o'clock the Commander of the Forces arrived, attended and received by the united available staffs, and the principal officers of the garrison. Amongst those present were Lord Viscount Gough, K.P., Colonel Radcliffe, Colonel Campbell, Major Bennett, Major Dickens, Captain Meyers, Captain Ord, Captain Adams, Captain Aldridge, Captain Flamstead, Captain Monroe, &c. The usual religious ceremonial having been performed by the Rev. J. L. Parsons, junior Chaplain to the garrison, General Lord Seaton presented the colours to the battalion through Colonel Campbell and Major Bennett, who in turn handed them to the senior Ensigns of the regiment present.

CAPTAIN GRANT'S ARMY KITCHEN.—An effectual trial of Capt. Grant's army kitchen was made on Tuesday. All the Royal Artillery at Woolwich was marched to Dartford-heath. In the course of half an hour about 300 canvas tents were pitched, and at half-past one the whole of the officers and men dined with the same facility and comfort as in permanent barracks. Captain Grant's battalion and hospital cooking-waggons, recently tested in Woolwich Arsenal in the presence of the sanitary committee, followed in the rear of the march, as well as canteen, &c., but the preparation for the dinners was not performed, as on the former occasion, on the road, to give an opportunity of fairly testing the capabilities of the pontoon cooking-stoves at the same time. For the erection of these latter stoves, trenches were dug in the form of a cross, in which four pontoons were laid, served by an iron chimney about two feet in height, easily adapted or removed. The fires were lighted in the trench at the four angles, and the current of air was easily available for keeping the fires in good condition. Every description of stewing, boiling, &c., was thus carried out, and, by a most ingenious method applied to the top of the chimney, a large frying-pan provided excellent beefsteaks and rashers of bacon. The results of this and other trials show that 150lb. of wood are sufficient to cook the three daily meals for five hundred men, being an advantage over the old system, in which the Government allowance was 8lb. of wood per man a day. After

the dinners were over the pontoons were formed into a raft, and their efficiency satisfactorily proved on a piece of water on the heath. The troops were permitted to recreate on the heath till six, when they recommenced their march and returned to Woolwich at half-past eight.

COLCHESTER CAMP.—A general inspection was made of the troops quartered in Colchester Camp on Monday, and a grand field-day took place. The 9th and 10th battalions, comprising twelve depôts of considerable strength, and the regiment of Dublin Militia Artillery, were drawn up on the parade-ground precisely at ten o'clock, when Colonel H. K. Bloomfield, Commandant of the Garrison, and Brigade-Major Cooch rode upon the ground, and the military evolutions immediately commenced. The battalions, comprising upwards of 2000 men, were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. Dixon, C.B., of the 9th battalion; and amongst the mounted officers in the field were Major De Morel, Major Warry, Major Gore, Major Heyton, Major West, Captain Adjutant Dunning, and Captain Munro. The troops included a great number of Crimean heroes, whose breasts were adorned with medals, many having three clasps, and wearing also long-service and good-conduct medals. The ordinary tactics of a brigade-day were executed, and the several movements were marked by precision and military skill. The marching and general soldierly bearing of the Dublin Militia Artillery, which is shortly to be removed from the camp to the coast, was unexceptionable.—On Friday evening about forty men, invalided from India, arrived in camp, and joined their several depôts. Nearly 700 men and officers are under orders to embark for India, it is expected, during the present month.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF HARBOROUGH.

THE Right Hon. Robert Sherard, sixth Earl of Harborough and Baron Harborough, in the peerage of Great Britain, and eighth Baron Sherard, of Leitrim, in the peerage of Ireland, was the only son of Philip, the fifth Earl of Harborough, by his wife, Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. John Monkton, of Fineshade, in the county of Northampton. He was born the 26th of August, 1797, and succeeded his father as sixth Earl the 10th of December, 1807. He married, the 27th of November, 1843, Mary Eliza, daughter of Edward Dalby Temple, Esq., but has had no issue. His Lordship died on the 28th ult., at Stapleford, the family seat, near Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. The earldom and barony of Harborough become in consequence extinct; but the Irish barony of Sherard, created in 1627, devolves on his Lordship's kinsman, Philip Castell Sherard, Esq., of Glatton, Huntingdonshire, who thus becomes ninth Lord Sherard, and who is married, and has an only child—viz., the Hon. Mrs. Henry Bourchier Toke Wrey.



THE EARL OF MINTO.

THE Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, second Earl of Minto, in the county of Roxburgh, Viscount Melgund, of Melgund, in the county of Forfar, and Baron Minto, of Minto, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the eldest son of the eminent diplomatist and Minister, and Viceroy of Corsica, Sir Gilbert Elliot, first Earl of Minto, by his wife, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir George Amyand, Baronet. He was born the 16th of November, 1782, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He early in life sat in the House of Commons for the borough of Ashburton. He succeeded to the family honours as second Earl, on the demise of his father, the 21st of June, 1814. He has since filled various high diplomatic and ministerial offices. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1832, and a G.C.B. in 1834. He was British Envoy at Berlin from 1832 till 1834; was First Lord of the Admiralty from September, 1835, till September, 1841; and was Lord Privy Seal from July, 1846, till February, 1852. He was sent on a special mission to Italy and Switzerland on the 14th of September, 1847. His Lordship, who was a Whig, and took a forward share in the politics of his party, retired from the more active duties of public life in 1852. The Earl married, on the 28th of August, 1806, Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Brydson, Esq., by whom (who died the 21st of July, 1855) he leaves, with five sons, four daughters—viz., Lady Mary Elizabeth Abercromby, Lady John Russell, Lady Charlotte Mary Portal, and Lady Elizabeth Amelia Jane Romilly. The Earl of Minto died on the 31st ult., at his town house, 48, Eaton-square, after a protracted and lingering illness. He is succeeded by his eldest son, William Hugh, Viscount Melgund, now third Earl of Minto, who was born in 1814, and married, in 1844, Emma Eleanor Elizabeth, only daughter of the late General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B., and has four sons. This family of Elliot is an old and eminent Scottish one; to it belonged the famous Gilbert Elliot, Lord Heathfield, the heroic defender of Gibraltar. Numerous officers of distinction in the army and navy, as well as many diplomatists, members of Parliament, and ministers have since sustained the reputation of the race. The present Admiral George Elliot is brother of the Earl just deceased.

THE DEAN OF RIPON.

THE Hon. and Very Rev. Henry David Erskine, second Dean of Ripon, and Rector of Kirkby-Underdale, whose lamented death occurred on the 27th ult., was the second son of the great orator and advocate, Thomas, first Baron Erskine, and Lord Chancellor of England, by his first wife, Francis, daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq., M.P. The Dean was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1809 obtained the degree of M.A. from the University of Cambridge; also, in 1832, the Columbia College, New York, conferred upon him the degree of D.D., on the motion of Dr. Wainwright, Bishop of New York. He was made, in 1840, Rector of Kirkby-Underdale, Yorkshire, and in 1847 he was preferred to the deanery of Ripon. The Dean married, the 4th of May, 1813, the Lady Mary Harriet, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Portarlington, by whom (who died the 16th of December, 1827) he has had issue two sons and six daughters; three of the latter are married—viz., Mrs. Rudston Read, Mrs. Linwood Strong, and Mrs. Broadley Harrison. The Dean of Ripon was uncle of the present Lord Erskine, and was brother of the present Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, who was lately one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The Dean was much and generally loved and respected. His exertions in favour of educating and bettering the poor were very great; and he showed himself on all occasions to be a thoroughly kind and good man.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

WITH reference to Captain Leicester Vernon's letter in your Journal of the 16th inst. I beg to state that, in 1834, I pointed out to the Ambassador at Constantinople, after personal examination, that the height on which the Malakoff tower was built is the key of Sebastopol; and he sent my report to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Early in 1854 my report was again brought forward, and laid before the General Commanding in Chief and Lord Raglan. Perceiving, on the 1st of January, 1855, that no attack had been commenced on the Malakoff, I reminded Lord Raglan of my statement, in a letter sent the same day per steamer from Corfu to Sebastopol, the receipt of which he acknowledged in an autograph communication. General Niel did not reach the Crimea till February, 23rd of July.

A. F. MACINTOSH, Lieut.-General.

GREAT FIRE IN GREENOCK.—Early on Monday morning a fire broke out in bonded store No. 12, situated at the west end of Chapel-street, Greenock. From the inflammable nature of the contents of the store, and the strong breeze of south-westerly wind that was blowing at the time, the flames spread rapidly over all parts of the building, which in a few hours was reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins. The loss has been estimated at over £15,000, but the greater part is said to be insured.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—A gentleman writes to us as follows in relation to a paragraph with this heading which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS July 23:—"About three months back I received a letter from Taunton, Mass. (U.S.) It was directed to my late brother, who had died about six weeks before. This death had been recorded in the Times, which paper had reached the United States before the letter to which I refer was written. It began by upbraiding him for not sending the usual allowance for the support of his child, who was in the greatest want. The writer purported to be the mother of the child, reminding him that she had left friends and country that he might be free and unshackled, and requesting immediate relief; not a draft as before sent, but a bank-note for £10, as she was, on account of his poor boy's health, far away from any friends where she could get a draft cashed. Several letters have passed, and at last I inclosed a £10 note to the Postmaster, Philadelphia, asking him to sift the case, and, if found to be correct, to give the party the money, but if not to return it to me, which I expect by every post, as the woman, to whom I also wrote, has not answered my letter requesting full particulars, although several posts have passed since."

THE FARM.

THE meeting of the Royal Irish was held at Dundalk last week, and its show of sheep was its strongest point. Mr. Thunder took the first prize for shearing Leicester rams with the second at Warwick, which he had hired the week before from Mr. Sanday for 90 gs. In the all-aged class it seems that Mr. Owen hired from Mr. Pawlett the ram with which he was second in his class at the "Lammas Meadows," and not only found a sheep in his own flock to beat him at Dundalk, but had him also beaten by an animal that was uncommended at Warwick. Such is the fate of this tented field; but it is wool they look at in Ireland, and it was in this that Mr. Pawlett's ram fell off. Mr. Douglas had no small disappointment in not winning the Purcell Challenge Cup out, which fell to his lot with Rose of Athelstane and Queen of Trumps in 1857-58. He brought a strong lot, including Lady of Athelstane, Maid of Athelstane, and Venus de Medicis, &c., but Mr. Eastwood's Rosette, who just defeated the latter in the three-year-old heifer class, is now the holder of both this cup and the Royal Dublin. Venus has not grown much, but we must say we do not think Rosette nearly so true made, though it is impossible to overlook her fine wealth and substance. Scotland won the aged bull prize with Young Heir-at-Law; while Mr. Douglas had three seconds, with Rose of Sharon, Venus de Medicis, and Maid of Athelstane, in whose class Lady of Athelstane got a high commendation. Mr. Eastwood's success did not stop with Rosette, as he won a yearling heifer prize against a very strong field, with his Souvenir, bred by Mr. Grundy. Among the Irish exhibitors, Mr. Thomas Bell was in especial force, winning two prizes and the Waterford Challenge Cup for the best lot of three.

At the Hartlepool Show Mr. Richard Booth brought out his Queen of the Isles, who "had her ain again." In the North Lincolnshire one Mr. Torr, of Aylesby Manor, did well, bowling over Radford, the Warwick winner, with Barley Sugar, a nine-year-old bull, whom he lately brought out of Ireland. His Booth Royal, Royal Hope, and Glittering Star, all of Warlaby blood, were also placed first in their classes; and Lady Emily Pigot was equally successful with Princess of Saxe Weimar and Empress of Hindostan, the former of Mr. Jonas Webb's Cheltenham blood.

It is only justice to Mr. John Chalmers Morton, the editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, &c., to separate his name entirely from that John Lockhart Morton who now awaits his sentence for forgery. Both were writers on agriculture, and the confusion of names has caused much pain to the former. In fact, people whose love of a fox exceeded their good taste hailed the innocent one at Warwick, and expressed their belief that he was in Newgate.

The carelessness of putting sheep into a field during the heat without water has lately met with a severe check. It seems that 128 sheep had been turned into a field to drip after they had been each washed with a pint of mercury and soft soap, and through thirst they sucked each other's fleeces so ravenously that 112 were found dead before the morning.

STEPHEN GOODALL'S POLECAT.—The hounds were in cover nearly an hour, and none of them spoke but Caroline, and she only at five-minute intervals. Stephen, who was always a perfect Job, kept cheering her each time, till at last Griff lost all patience, and, dashing down one of the rides, roared out, "Why don't you hold your tongue, Stephen, and come away? It's only a polecat." There was a deep pause, and from the depths of the wood came Stephen's rejoinder, "Patience and water-gruel, Mr. Lloyd, is both good things. Have at 'em, Caroline!" and at that moment the fox was viewed away, and a capital run of an hour brought it to hand. "This is a very fine polecat, Mr. Lloyd," said Stephen, as he held it triumphantly aloft; and the person growled out that "we must all be mistaken sometimes."—*Silk and Scarlet*, by "The Druid."

PERUGIA.

LIKE other towns in the Papal States, Perugia declared itself for the Italian movement for liberty, but, unlike the others, it alone has at present paid the penalty of its aspirations, and has been made famous, or rather infamous, during the last few weeks by the foul deeds of murder and outrage perpetrated therein by the Papal troops. The circumstances must be too fresh in our readers' mind to need recalling. The Pope and his advisers have tried to do away with them, and the blame is shifted from one party to another; but, unhappily, the facts seem still to remain, and written in blood.

The exterior view of the city of Perugia is very striking, partly owing to its elevation, being built on the top of a mountain ridge which divides the valleys of the Gerna and the Tiber. The ascent from the foot of the hill of Perugia to the city gates is so steep that additional horses or oxen are required to assist post-horses in mounting it.

The interior of the city is full of objects of interest—palaces, churches, monasteries, pictures, statues, &c. Few cities in Italy are richer. There are upwards of one hundred churches and some fifty monasteries. Considerable portions of the old Etruscan walls and foundations of gates remain; and many Etruscan tombs have been discovered since 1840, containing most interesting specimens of bronze vases, lamps, weapons, &c. Perugia possesses several fine piazzas or squares, formed of noble and picturesque buildings, though many of them have been sadly disfigured. One of these piazzas is represented in our Engraving, and is highly picturesque in its features, and, when filled with the townspeople and peasantry on market-days, presents a bright and stirring scene. The Piazza Sopramuro is singular from the fact of being supported by subterranean masonry. In another of the piazzas is one of the most celebrated fountains in Italy, composed of marble and bronze, ornamented with beautiful statues and reliefs, the work of Nicola and Giovanni da Pisa.

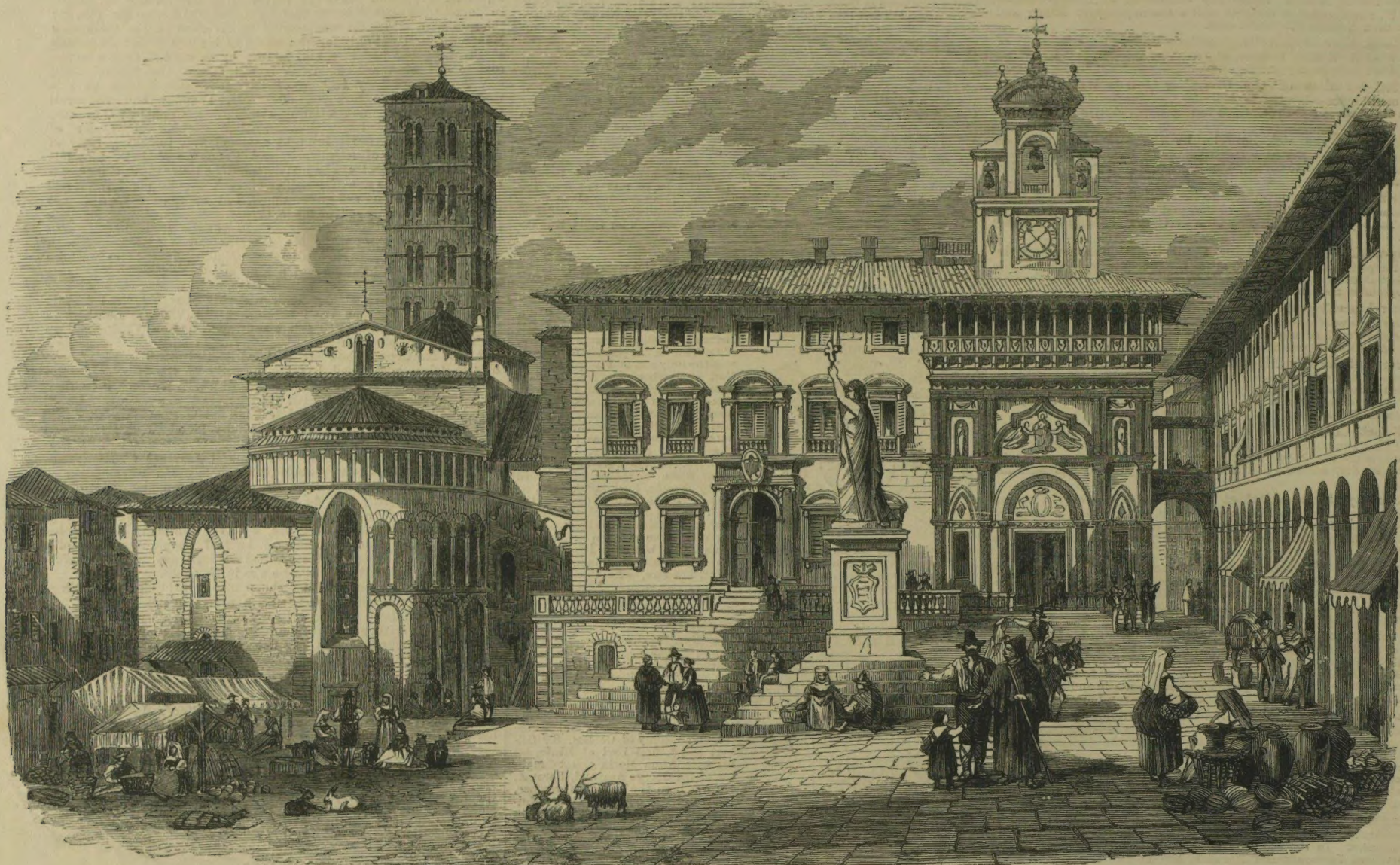
The Sala del Cambio, or Exchange, the Palazzo Governativo, and the Palazzo Comunale, are all interesting buildings, especially the latter, which is a fine specimen of Italian Gothic, although much mutilated. There is a story told of a bronze statue of Pope Julius III., which stands in the Piazza del Papa, having had sundry vicissitudes during the Italian revolutions of former times, various cellars and places of concealment in the city having received it. This may be called a type of the present flesh and blood Pope's little troubles, which possibly are not all over yet.

Perugia was the centre of the school of Umbria, and contains many fine and precious pictures in its churches and galleries. The great master of the school, Pietro Perugino, adopted this city, and, as is well known, was the master of Raphael.

Perugia has been much visited by the plague. In 1348, 100,000 are said to have perished; and in 1524 Pietro Perugino was one of the victims. Notwithstanding this, from its elevated position, the city is very healthy, and at the season when the heat is so overpowering in Italy is resorted to for its refreshing coolness. The views of the surrounding country from the city walls are very beautiful.

THE REVOLT OF SWISS TROOPS IN THE SERVICE OF THE KING OF THE TWO SICILIES.

In 1848 the Federal Council of Switzerland gave notice that it would no longer sanction any new conventions with foreign Governments for a supply of troops, though it felt itself compelled to complete those already in existence with Naples, with which State it had a convention which would expire in 1859. The Colonels, therefore, who are as well paid as Generals in the Sicilian army, unwilling to lose an office so lucrative, have made every effort to recruit for this service since 1848, and to induce the men who were leaving to remain their time. They are said to have promised the same privileges as they had always enjoyed, and to have kept them in ignorance of the truth. A few days since General Sacristi, in conformity with intimations from the Swiss Federal Council, proceeded to the barracks of the 2nd and 3rd Regiments, told them they were no longer Swiss troops, but foreign mercenaries in the service of the King of Naples, took their colours and deposited them with the 4th Regiment. Hence arose great discontent. The soldiers determined on demanding their congé, as the Swiss flag was one of the conditions of service. They were locked in the barracks by their officers. On Thursday evening, the 7th ult., they broke out, and proceeded to the barracks of St. Potito, where their colours had been deposited. Here a conflict took place, and several officers and three men were killed. From St. Potito they marched to the King's Palace

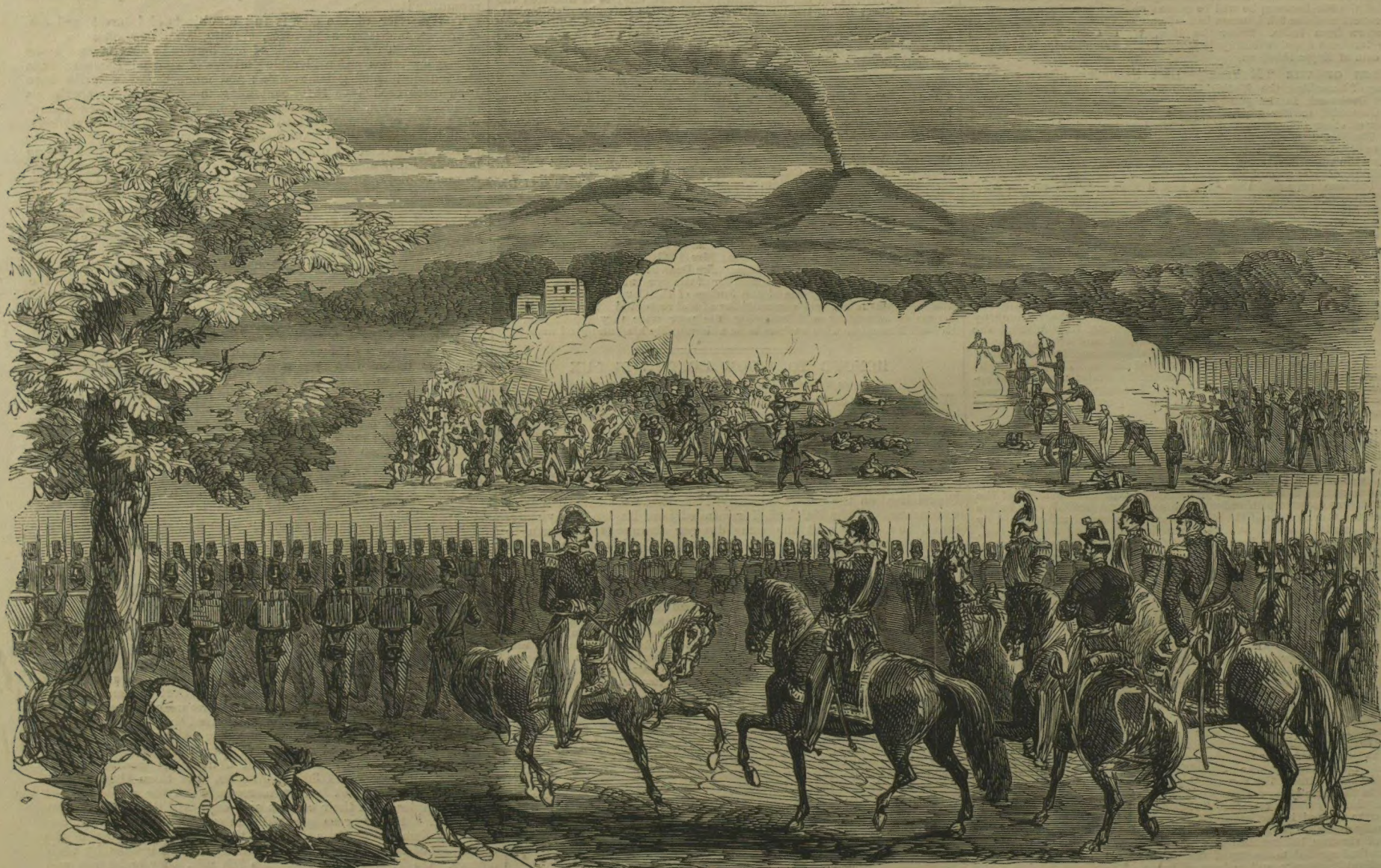


THE GRAND SQUARE, PERUGIA.

Capo di Morte, and sent in a message to the King that they were doing off. His Majesty sent word to say that in the morning he would speak to them in the camp. There about six hundred of them encamped during the night, forming a square, placing the colours in the centre, and throwing out scouts. At half-past four on Friday morning General Souris tried to conciliate them; but there was a suspicion of treachery, and they would not give in. Cannon were therefore brought on the ground, and four charges of grapeshot fired. Forty-nine are said to have been the number killed, and many wounded. In all, in the engagement in the town and in the camp, seventy-one are said to have been killed, amongst whom are a Colonel,

a Major, and two Lieutenants. On the ground there was only one officer amongst the revolvers. He had wrapped the colours of his regiment round his body, and, having been wounded, gave them up to a companion; he then tore the epaulets from his shoulders, and trampled them on the ground. During the action he was shot. Many after the battle fled into the country, where the public force has since hunted them up. On Sunday they brought in thirty-two, who were taken in the neighbourhood of Pozzuoli, and these, together with several hundred others, are now in prison in St. Elmo. Thus ends, in all probability, the system of foreign troops in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Our Engraving will give an idea of the scene in the camp, an open space just outside the city on the road to Rome. The mutinous troops formed a square in the middle, and opposed to them were portions of the 4th Swiss Regiment and of the 13th Foreign Regiment. Both took part in the action, and the 13th have bitterly repented since that they fired upon their friends. Great animosity was created by the fact, and on the following night it was feared that the city would witness another strife and another carnage, as the remainder of the Swiss in the city swore to avenge their fallen companions. Between 3000 and 4000, however, have been shipped off, and calm is restored.



REVOLT OF THE SWISS TROOPS AT NAPLES.—THE MUTINEERS BEING FIRED UPON BY GRAPESHOT.